The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870. NUMBER 251.

WASHINGTON.

The Unfortunate Golladay Between Two Fires.

His Resignation not Accepted by Governor Stevenson.

District of Columbia Matters.

Proposition for a Territorial Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

PACIFIC RAILROADS' MATTERS.

Both Railroad Committees of Congress have unanimously reported in favor of a bill giving the Central Branch of the Union Pacific an extension from its present terminus, at Waterville, Kan., to a junction with the main line of the Union Pacific, at a point not west of the one hundredth meridian. The measure is in the nature of a bill declaring what construction shall be given to former acts affecting this road, and the last section of it requires the company to file a writing releasing all further claim against the Government.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

The citizens of Washington are to have a hearing before the District Committees of Congress, to-morrow, on a bill establishing here a Territorial Government.

CAPTAIN HALL'S LECTURE.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

THE TAX ON PROVISION DEALERS.

REMOVAL.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GOLLADAY IN A BAD FIX.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

THE NAVY YARD.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee Capital Movers Still Pushing Matters—Meeting Saturday Evening—Report of the Delegation Sent to Madison—Speeches, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.

Another large capital removal mass meeting took place last evening at the Chamber of Commerce to hear the report of the committee sent to Madison. Judge James A. Mallory, one of the delegates on the part of the committee, arose and said:

FOREIGN.

A Sensation Story Concerning the Death of Napoleon.

Cable Projects in England.

The Œcumenical Council—Proposed Recess.

France.

A SENSATION STORY CONCERNING THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *World* has an extraordinary sensation in its Paris letter of February 21, published to-day.

EDITORS SENTENCED.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Great Britain.

CABLE SCHEMES.

LONDON, March 6.—A project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, smaller and lighter than those heretofore used.

MARINE.

Spain.

A DENIAL CONCERNING MONTPENSIER'S RECEPTION IN MADRID.

ELECTIONS.

Elections of members of the Cortes have so far resulted in favor of the government.

Italy.

CHURCH PROMOTION.

THE COUNCIL.

It is asserted that the sessions of the council will be suspended during May, June, and July.

Turkey.

THE BOSPHORUS TOLLS ABOLISHED.

West Indies.

HAVANA ITEMS.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

THE MISSING CITY OF BOSTON.

POLITICAL.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE TROUBLES ON WARD'S ISLAND.

FENIANA.

DIED.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

PARDONED.

DENIAL.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 5.

IOWA.

CALIFORNIA.

The New Orleans Custom House Frauds.

The Weather.

MORRIS, ILL.

A Successful Chase After a Horse Thief and His Paramour.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WEST.

Business of the Denver Land Office—Railroad Items.

OHIO.

Congressional Canvass in the Tenth District—Accidental Shooting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE.

Republican Nominations for City Officers.

MISSOURI.

A New Argument in Favor of Female Suffrage—A New Steamer Line—Dead.

BILLIARDS.

The Rudolphe-Deery Game in San Francisco—Rudolphe the Winner by 174 Points.

BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.

Wholesale Butcheries by Both Spaniards and Cubans.

Havana (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Worth of Greenbacks.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE INDIANS.

The Late Fight in Montana.

Official Correspondence Between Generals Sheridan and Sherman.

TENNESSEE.

Parson Brownlow on the State Government—A Trenchant Card—The Amended Constitution and its Prospects for Adoption by the People—The Ku-Klux—What They Did at Stevenson—The Legislature—The Republican Party—Freight Blockade—A Pleasure Party from Chicago.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

KU-KLUXING.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

PLEASURE PARTY.

INSURANCE.

Important Marine Case—The Points of Law Raised—Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

From the Detroit Post, March 4.

Subscriptions to the Free Trade League.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 28.

Ex-Auditor Wickliffe Disgorges.

Forney and Greeley—Card from Carl Benson.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

A Council for War and a Council for Peace—Working of the Quaker Mission—Some of the Indians Disposed to Engage in Farming—Railroad Agents Stirring up Wrath—Whites Ordered off by the Cherokees—The Indian Policy of the Government.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 4.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

BY JAMES GRANT WILSON.

From Lippincott's Magazine for March.

NEW THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Manatee, the Human Fish.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS. OFFICE, 7 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Special convocation this MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the M. M. Degree, at their hall in the Masonic Temple. Visitors cordially invited to attend. For order of the M. E. H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on Order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 1, 1870.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

NOTICE.

STOCK BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

To Shippers of Produce, Provisions, &c.

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

CIDER VINEGAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CASH PAID

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, March 7, exhibit New Goods, GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES, in their SILK, DRESS, LACE EMBROIDERY, FOREIGN WHITE GOODS, CLOTH, GENTS' and LADIES' FURNISHING, HOSIERY, LINEN, and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS. A very great bargain will be offered in BLACK SILKS, at $3.00 per yard; Gray Checks at $1.85, and a new article of Col'd Foulard Taffeta and Satin de Chien, undressed Percales and Percale Robes, Printed Figured Pique, Cambric and Calicoes. Striped, Figured and Plain Japanese Silks. French Poplins, full lines new shades. Spring Epinglines. Crape Poplins, only 50 cts. per yard. White and Mottled Mohairs, Swiss Plaids, and a full assortment of REAL IRISH POPLINS, at $2.25 and $2.50 per yard—last Spring, $3.00 and $3.25—to which they direct the attention of purchasers.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE ISSUES.

AS A NEWSPAPER

ITS MARKET REPORTS

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NEW FEATURES.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Payable in Advance.

DAILY.

TRI-WEEKLY.

WEEKLY.

20 PER CENT

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

Address,

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

Have removed to the spacious and well-lighted rooms, over their Retail Store,

118 and 120 State-st.,

Where, with nearly double the room they had in their old store, they will show a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very low prices.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER.

Best Protection from Fire!

See Letter from Marshall, Mich., in another column.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,

122 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.

Having subdivided that fine block on west side of Halsted-st., near Eighteenth, into lots 25x110 feet to 20 foot alleys, I am prepared to offer special inducements to those who will erect good buildings this season.

WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

RENTS.

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,

Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.

The finest Mercantile Rooms in this city, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors, in one of the best locations. FIELD, KING & CO.

TO RENT.

A LARGE PLANING MILL

TO RENT.

PIANOS.

HALLET, DAVIS, & CO.'S

IMPROVED NEW SCALE

Orchestral Grand, Full Grand, Parlor Grand, Square Grand and Square

PIANOS!

STATIONERY GOODS.

J. M. W. JONES,

108 and 110 Randolph-st.,

Keeps the largest and best assorted stock of

STATIONERY

AND

Blank Books

in the city. Makes books to order and does PRINTING of every description and at short notice.

Randolph-st., bet. Dearborn and Clark.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

Depot, 211 Washington-st., New York.

DRUGGISTS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

Importers & Wholesale Druggists,

192 Lake and 20 Wells-sts.,

CHICAGO.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

263 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at

PETTIBONE'S,

104 & 106 Randolph-st.

Cash for Rags and Metals

FLAXSEED FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

$250,000 To Loan

HOUSE MOVING.

I AM PREPARED TO RAISE AND MOVE BUILDINGS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day.

I. SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE.

By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

II. HEDGED IN.

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "The Gates Ajar."

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

GREENSFELDER & ROSENTHAL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

HAVE REMOVED TO

42, 44 & 46 WABASH-AV.,

Lately occupied by J. V. FARWELL & CO.

Government Harnesses SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS,

Captured Rifles, Guns, &c.,

At Auction Prices,

At Government Goods Depot,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR **Subsistence Stores.**

500 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

RAILROADS.

"1870."

FAR WEST FAST FREIGHT LINE

VIA

Union Pacific Railway.

Through bills of lading issued at lowest rates to all points in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado Territories.

Time guaranteed quicker than by any other route.

JNO. C. BURNS, Agent.

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SONG QUEEN.

ROOT & CADY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

THE GOLD HOARDING POLICY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his statement of the 28th of February, calls attention to the fact that, since March 1, 1869, the public debt has been reduced $87,134,782, or at an average rate of $7,261,232 per month. Secretary McCulloch, in his report of December 1, 1868, showed that the debt, funded and unfunded, had been reduced, between the 1st of April, 1865, and the 1st of December, 1868 (forty-four months), $519,650,650, or at the rate of $11,810,242 per month. The rate of taxation, however, was considerably higher during his term of office than during Mr. Boutwell's.

During all this time there has been no direct effort on the part of the government to resume specie payments; yet, partly through the recuperation of industry at the South, and partly through the restoration of peace, and partly through the reduction of the interest-bearing debt, the premium on gold has got down to about 13 per cent, and the demand notes of the government are worth 88½ cents to the dollar. There is no reason why they should not be worth 100 cents. The Secretary of the Treasury has now on hand, and has had for a year, $60,000,000 of idle gold, which, for all practical purposes, might as well be in the ledges of Montana and Colorado as in the Treasury vaults. This gold is so much capital withdrawn from active use, and is held by a government which is paying large rates of interest on a debt that it has the option to redeem at par and the power to buy at less than par. With $60,000,000 of gold the Secretary might buy $63,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, and stop nearly $4,000,000 of gold interest per annum, and, by the same motion, restore specie payments, and thereby add $200,000,000 to the circulating capital of the country by converting the existing stock of the precious metals, which are now a commodity, into money. Furthermore, this action would at once enable the government to negotiate a new loan at a lower rate of interest; for the only obstacle to such a proceeding now is the fact that our demand notes are below par.

We respectfully suggest, now that gold has been forced down in spite of the hoarding policy of the Treasury Department, that the time has come when some attention is due from the government to its demand obligations—to its over-due paper, which is held by the people. There are $356,000,000 of these notes in circulation, now worth 88½ cents on the dollar. The Treasury Department is the principal "bull" in the gold market to-day. Not all the other bulls combined could keep $60,000,000 locked up. This $60,000,000 represent more than the existing premium on gold and the existing depreciation of greenbacks. General Garfield proposes to enact penal laws which will have the effect to shut up the Gold Room, and send the gold gamblers to jail. He can shut it up, and send the gold gamblers about their business by simply passing a law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell his surplus coin and invest it in 5-20 bonds.

While the Secretary is fiddling over his imaginary sinking fund, and exchanging telegrams with European brokers who are looking out for commissions for doing work which the department ought to do itself, he is permitting $356,000,000 of overdue, protested paper of the government to be hawked about the market by gamblers and speculators. In fact, instead of doing what he might to put that paper at par (i. e., restoring the government credit), he is, by his plan of hoarding gold, keeping the demand notes depreciated; and every gain that is made is in spite of his efforts to the contrary. Let the nominal difference between gold and greenbacks be extinguished, as it may be in a fortnight, and the national credit will stand so fair, and be so cleared of the present reproach with which it is stamped by this protested paper, that there will be no difficulty in refunding all of our 5-20 bonds at a lower rate of interest; but, until these demand obligations are protected, and provided for, and made equal to coin, all talk about a lower rate of interest is mere moonshine.

GEORGIA IN BONDS.

The bill proposed by General Butler to prolong the control of the State of Georgia in the hands of Governor Bullock and the present Legislature, will not meet the approval of the country, and we can hardly account for the degree of support it seems to find at the hands of Republicans in the House. We look to the Senate to defeat it without doubt, whatever the action of the House may be. It will be remembered that the House has already been called upon to take a questionable and unprecedented course in expelling the delegation from Georgia after an act had been passed re-admitting that State, and after a portion of its delegation had taken their seats in the House. Such action was excused by the course of the Legislature of Georgia in expelling its colored members. But it, at least, showed precipitancy and want of due consideration in the House, that it should be obliged in this manner to retrace its own action, and remand a State to its Provisional Government, whose Representatives had, in part, already been sworn in as members of Congress. Such precedents are dangerous, and, as far as possible, should be avoided.

After once remanding the State to its provisional form—after seeing the old Legislature reassembled, the colored members restored to seats in that body, the members who could not take the test oath expelled, it is now proposed by General Butler to tide the State over the next election under its present officers, so as to secure two years more of so-called Republican ascendancy. On behalf of the Republican party, we object to any such dirty proceeding. If the people of Georgia want Republican officers, let them elect them. If they want Democrats or alligators in their State offices, let them elect them. We have now arrived at a stage in the work of reconstruction where the past is absolutely irreversible. The Fifteenth Amendment will be proclaimed as soon as the Provisional Governments voting for it,—Georgia and Texas,—are readmitted. Not only is liberty secure, but universal suffrage will be thereby made secure. This obtained, the warrant for holding any Southern State in shackles ends, and the further enslavement of these States by Congress becomes a wrong and an outrage, as promptly to be resented and guarded against by the whole power of the country as the further enslavement of the African portion of their citizens. Individual rights being secure, and the sovereignty of the nation being undisputed, State rights must now come in for their proper share of protection. We hope Congress will recognize this fact by admitting Georgia promptly without limitations. No paltry shackles they can impose upon the action of her people will serve the cause of equal rights at all, especially when they would thereby delay the admission of the State and the proclamation of universal suffrage, which will be made as soon as Georgia and Texas are admitted, and not before.

We publish this morning certain despatches that have passed between Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Sherman, concerning Colonel Baker's late attack on the Piegan Indians in Montana. General Sheridan states the case forcibly and truthfully when he says that the question to be decided with respect to the wild tribes of Indians is whether they shall be killed, or the white settlers and pioneers. No less than 800 white men, women, and children, have been murdered, scalped, ravished, and tortured in the most fiendish manner by these savages since 1862, within the limits of General Sheridan's present command. And yet, whenever a murdering and plundering band is brought to justice, as was the case in Montana a few weeks ago, an outcry goes up from Indian traders and whiskey-sellers, which is straightway echoed by well-meaning people who know nothing about the facts, in behalf of the "noble red man," [illegible] of course, to intimidate the officers charged with the duty of protecting the settlers, and, to that extent, exposing the settlements to future ravages.

It is not to be supposed that Colonel Baker marched one hundred and eighty-five miles in midwinter, the mercury in the thermometer being four degrees below zero a portion of the time, for the fun of the thing, or because his men wanted exercise. Such hardships are not endured without cause, or for a mere love of slaughter. There is neither glory nor prize-money to be obtained in fighting Indians. Colonel Baker and his men deserve the thanks of the public for the signal and exemplary chastisement they have inflicted upon these barbarians, and we hope the commanding officer may be brevetted for the efficiency with which he did his work.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

The unclaimed deposits in the New York savings and other banks, principally in the former, have, for several years, presented a very curious question of right, of law, and of expediency. The amount of these, which, from the great lapse of time since the depositors have been heard from, it is now certain will never be drawn, exceeds $5,000,000. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature proposing to apply this sum toward building the new Capitol at Albany. Several bills have, at various times, been brought forward proposing to apply it on account of the State debt. The New York *Times*, with undue indignation, scouts these propositions, which, at least, have the theory of the law on their side, and proposes that they be divided as profits among the other depositors and the stockholders of the banks, a scheme which would evidently end in the wholly unwarranted appropriation of the funds by the owners of the banks themselves. A suit was recently brought on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, without, we believe, any special enactment to justify it, claiming that, under the general and common law of England and America relative to the property of persons dying intestate and without heirs, these deposits belonged to the State. There are, however, three unfortunately absent links in the chain of proof necessary to give the State a title to these funds under the general laws of escheat and forfeiture. It cannot be proven that their owners are dead, still less that they died, as Mrs. Partington remarked, "Detested and against their will." It is only known that many of them were deposited from ten to sixty years ago, and that funds not called for in five years are very rarely called for at all. The same question has arisen in the other States, in all of which these deposits are accumulating, and has sometimes been brought to light in a most singular manner in the Bank of England, by the ingenious swindling plans which have been resorted to, at various times, to find out what funds are unclaimed, and to personate the owners and draw the money.

Our National Government assumed that such funds belonged to the government, by enacting in the Banking act that in the analogous case of destroyed and lost National Bank notes, the profits thereof should accrue to the Treasury. It has always been the law, common, we presume, to all countries, that property left at death without heirs or a will belonged to the State. The objection that this cannot be proved is of no force whatever, since it is only the fact that it is known and assumed to be lost that gives any right even to consider or discuss what shall be done with the funds. And if, in order to make it right to dispose of them at all, we must assume that their owners died without known heirs or wills, the same assumption must be strong enough to govern the mode of disposing of them. The marine savings banks, in which the deposits of sailors are largest, have the largest proportion of unclaimed deposits. The inference is irresistible that their owners have died at sea, or in foreign lands, without known heirs. All rights to hold property in private come from the State and its laws, as their source; and especially do all laws regulating the transmission of one's property after his death, whether by will or by law, derive their origin from the State. What the State confers it can, of course, withhold; and there have been States quite advanced in civilization in which there was no right whatever in any man to devise property after his death or in his heirs to claim it, but all property, on the death of its owner, reverted to the State. Such, we believe, were Peru and Mexico in the period of the Incas and the Aztecs. And still other less advanced communities have recognized no right of private property whatever; but, in life or death, all property was for equal use by all, except while it was in the actual possession of one. The theory of the feudal system was that all property belonged to the sovereign and was held by the people as tenants; and our present laws have inherited this doctrine, both as to real and personal property, in the right of eminent domain, the meaning of which is that the rights of all owners in their private property are subordinate to the right of the State to take it if it wants it. On the whole, therefore, the more the question is canvassed, the more plainly must it appear that the funds in question are to be disposed of by the State as it sees fit, and that the State has no more right to give it to the banks with which it is deposited, their stockholders, or depositors, than to give them an equal sum of money out of the State Treasury. Special enactment to define the length of time beyond which the depositors should be presumed to be dead may be necessary. But this is in the nature of a definition, rather than an enactment, the funds being already virtually deposits owned by the State, and of which the bank can never become more than the Trustee. The first principle of law applicable to trusts is, that the Trustee shall not acquire any interest in the property of his *cestuique trust*. This would, in itself, preclude the banks from making any claim in the premises.

A LAND GRANT TO A WATER PRIVILEGE.

One of the California Senators has introduced a bill into Congress granting alternate sections of land, for a width of forty miles, to aid a hydraulic company to carry the water of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River to that city. In other words, it proposes that Congress shall appropriate public property to enable a private corporation in California to supply San Francisco with water. The city of Chicago has, at an expense of $3,000,000, secured a supply of pure water, and is now, at an expense of $1,500,000 more, about to extend that supply to her suburbs. One of the worst evils that can befall a community is that of alms-taking. San Francisco is already better supplied with water than most cities of its size; but, if the case were otherwise, alms-giving is no part of the legitimate duty of the National Government.

For this reason we insist that Congress should reject every bill and every estimate before it for the expenditure of money, or the donation of land or other property, for any other than national purposes. There is nothing so paralyzing to enterprise and industry as an expectation of getting money out of the Treasury. It is like waiting a whole lifetime expecting to draw a prize in the lottery. If each State and locality would insist upon a reduction of national taxes to the lowest sum needed for the indispensable service of the government, and if all the bounties and donations, direct and indirect, now given to monopolies, were cut off and abolished, the people would have the use of their own money to provide themselves with water, and even with railroads, without government aid.

Lake Tahoe is situated on the boundary line of California and Nevada, being partly in the one State and partly in the other. It is about seven thousand feet above the sea level, and is twenty-five miles long by fifteen miles wide. Its extreme depth has not been accurately ascertained, but it is known to be more than fifteen hundred feet in some places. The Truckee River is its only outlet. This delicious and beautiful stream flows westwardly into the State of Nevada, and empties into Pyramid Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles from Lake Tahoe. Pyramid Lake has no outlet, and hence it is sometimes called the "sink" of the Truckee. This river pours a large volume of soft, pure water at a galloping pace from Lake Tahoe into and through the Truckee meadows. Whether regarded as an object of natural beauty or as a source of fertility and power, the Truckee is the very gem of Nevada. It is safe to say that there is as much available water power on it as on fifty rivers like the Merrimac.

Accordingly, the Virginia City *Enterprise*, noticing the movement to tap Lake Tahoe at the other end and drain it toward San Francisco, advises the corporators, when they come to take possession, to bring with them an escort of twenty regiments of militia. It says that that number will be needed to overcome the resistance of the people of Nevada to the "proposed robbery." So it appears that the bill in Congress is intended not merely to grant a portion of the public domain to supply San Francisco with water, but to enable a private company in California to steal a river.

A document of the House of Representatives, now before us, shows that Mr. Foster Blodgett, who goes to Washington as the representative, *par excellence*, of Georgia Unionism, to contest the seat of Joshua Hill in the United States Senate, served twelve months in the rebel army. Mr. Blodgett himself testifies, under oath, that he enlisted for twelve months' service in that army, but says that he only served six months. His excuse is that his property was liable to be confiscated, and himself and family were exposed to dangers from the rebel populace, which could only be averted by his enlisting in the Confederate service. Supposing all that Mr. Blodgett says to be true, how does it make him superior to Joshua Hill, who was exposed to the same dangers as Mr. Blodgett, and yet never found it necessary to take up arms against the United States?

The city of Cleveland seems to be badly troubled with barnacles. A Citizens' Committee has published, and the Cleveland *Herald* endorses, a statement that the municipal taxes have increased seven-fold in ten years, viz.: from $166,338 in the year 1860, to $1,029,534 in the year 1869, exclusive of special assessments, and that the debt of the city now amounts to $2,500,000. The valuation of the taxable property is $36,469,967, and the rate of tax, 19½ mills. The total tax is equal to $16 per head for each man, woman, and child in the city.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

D. S. Parker, Postmaster of Kankakee, died on Wednesday night, of consumption.

Mercer County is to vote, on the 5th of April, on a proposition to abandon township organization.

The Gilman *Journal* contains an account of the recapture, near that place, a few days since, of Stephen Dettle, who was indicted for the murder of Wm. McCormick, of Danforth, over a year ago, and who escaped from the County Jail before the time appointed for his trial.

A letter from Bogota, states that General Hurlbut's son, George H., has received from the President of Colombia the appointment of official Engineer, at a salary of $[?] per month.

The Virden *Record* says that a young man, a citizen of Nilwood, having turned the hard earnings of a dozen years into money, started to seek his fortune in Texas, with $1,200 in his pocket. In St. Louis he met with a couple of "nice fellows" who were also going to Texas, one of whom succeeded in borrowing of him $1,200 on a bogus check of $2,500. He has returned home a wiser man.

At Quincy, last Thursday morning, a man named Joselyn, a cattle drover who lives at Somonauk, was drugged and robbed of $1,800.

The Galena *Gazette* of the 4th says:

"There appeared at the Lawrence House, yesterday, a German boy apparently about 19 years of age. He had been a captive among the Indians for sixteen years. When he was about 3 years old, his parents lived near the Chippewa River, where they had erected a comfortable log cabin. One day a band of roaming Indians pitched their tent by the margin of a little stream, where the child was in the habit of playing with his sister. When the Indians removed they took the boy with them. He was placed among the chief's children, and remained with the tribe, sharing with them all the hardships of their wild, roaming life for sixteen years. His parents, after a long and fruitless search, came to the conclusion that he must have fallen into the river, been drowned, and his body washed away by the current. They subsequently purchased a farm about four miles from Elizabeth, in this county, where they now reside. The boy's sister married a gentleman in Wisconsin. A few weeks since, while she and her husband were examining some trinkets offered for sale by a band of Indians, in St. Paul, she observed among them a boy, who, although dressed like the balance of the party, did not appear to be an Indian. Thinking that she detected some family resemblance in the boy's countenance, she made minute inquiries, and soon became satisfied that the youth was her long lost brother. He refused, however, to leave his Indian captors, and she was compelled to return to her home in Wisconsin, leaving her brother still among the Indians. She, however, gave him the address of their parents, and urged him to return home. Nothing further was heard from him until yesterday, when, as above stated, he made his appearance in this city at the Lawrence House, on his way to visit his parents, whom he has not seen since he was 3 years old."

The Galena *Gazette* of the 5d says:

"A young man named Joseph Ridlough and young lady named Lizzie LaShelle were drowned, on the night of the 26th ult., in Plum River, which runs through the eastern part of this county, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. An attachment had existed between the young man and the young lady for some time, and their marriage was to take place yesterday. [illegible] On the above night the young couple, accompanied by Mr. Hainscough and a younger brother of the lady, in returning from an entertainment at Savanna attempted to ford the river at the usual crossing-place, near the head of the dam. The river, however, had risen, and, when they were about half way across, the horses stopped and refused to proceed any farther. Mr. Hainscough alighted, [illegible] removed some of his clothing, and then made his way to the heads of the horses [illegible] The horses were taken out next morning, [illegible] This is the second couple that has been drowned, on the eve of their marriage, in Plum River."

IOWA.

The Poweshiek *Herald* says: "Mr. R. B. Plough showed us yesterday the skin of an animal he had killed on his place the day before. It had the head and ears of a wolf and the body of a dog. Evidently it was a cross between the two; but what was most remarkable about it was its coat of long, silken hair, or fur, exceeding anything in its length and fineness we have ever seen or heard of on the body of wolf or dog. Its liking for friend Plough's young pigs proved its destruction. When discovered prowling around the premises, it made no attempt to escape, but showed fight with a pluck anything but wolfish, until finally despatched with a club."

A few minutes' walk from Garnavillo is the home of the Torrey family, well known among the old settlers of Clayton County. Under that one roof are living at this time four generations,—great grand-father, grand-father, father and son. Benjamin Torrey, the patriarch of the household, is 91 years and 2 months old, and enjoys the best of health. His son, Alvin Torrey, is 61 years of age, and also enjoys good health.

The Davenport *Gazette* says:

"Iowa adds another star to her galaxy. Let other gold fields look well to their laurels. The day may not be far distant when our Hawkeye State will rank high in the list of bullion returns. There can be no question raised to the contrary, as we have full evidence of the existence of a deposit of gold. Nuggets of considerable size have been found upon the farms of several persons in the vicinity of Colfax. A hired man in the employ of one of the above farmers discovered some small nuggets amongst the sand and gravel that were thrown out from a well. He kept the matter secret, and sold the gold to a jeweller in the city for nine dollars. About one mile from this farm another well was sunk near a barn, and it is presumed the chickens picked up the gold in eating the gravel thrown out, as the women upon dressing them discovered several small lumps of metal, which they supposed to be brass, drop out on the table. A third farmer in the vicinity found several pieces; they can be seen at any time by calling at his house. These discoveries were made during the last summer and fall, but the parties attached no particular importance to them, and in fact were not aware of the nature and value of the treasure found. They allowed their children to have them, and thus the largest and best specimens were lost. A few days since, Mrs. Carper, owning one of the farms in question, came to this city to pay her taxes and visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gifford. Upon relating the particulars as above, Mr. Gifford was induced to accompany her home, and immediately commenced prospecting for further evidence. Upon sinking a shaft some eighteen feet, he reached a quicksand and gravel six feet deep. The water came in so fast, and the tools of the men being insufficient, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations for some length of time, when more extensive developments will be made. The men owning the other farms will not consent, under any considerations, to let an investigation be made, as the indications are that the strata only lies near and on the line of a small creek. The existence of gold may be fully established, but whether the quantity will pay for the labor expended is the only doubt."

INDIANA.

An Evansvillian lives in a hay mow, and hasn't had his shirt washed for a year; all because a girl wouldn't marry him.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that they put ten dollars' worth of silver on the coffin of a Boone County man who ate six dozen hard boiled eggs on a wager.

The Columbia City *Post* says: "The wheat fields look in a sorry plight. Poor prospects for a good crop the coming harvest."

Mr. Hauguman and family, Miss Lucy Dodge, Mrs. Hiram Stoors, Mrs. Peach, and Mr. Samuel Kniseley were dangerously poisoned, a short time since, at the residence of Mr. B., in Lake County, by arsenic in the well and flour barrel. In the same neighborhood, a child of Mr. Ackerman was choked to death by swallowing a screw; and an infant child of Mr. Pulver was smothered to death during the night.

In the Sue Beaver abortion case, at Plymouth, Wheeler has given bail in $20,000, and Dr. Vinall has, it is reported, gone to Canada.

MICHIGAN.

The second annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State will meet at Kalamazoo March 19 and 24. The Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Lansing, March 23 and 24.

The cash balance in the State Treasury on the 1st of March was $[illegible]. The balance on the 1st of February was $[illegible], showing an increase during the month of $[illegible]. The receipts of the past month were $[illegible], and the payments $[illegible]. The present interest bonded debt of the State is $[illegible], and the non-interest bearing bonded debt $111,075.43, a total of $[illegible].

MISSOURI.

The Forest City *Independent* says: "On the 2nd ult., Deputy Sheriff Wolf, of Holt County, arrested and locked up a man named Wake, who was indicted on the charge of adultery at the last sitting of the grand jury in that county. [illegible] and the officer of the law lodged the young farmer in jail, to await his trial in the next sitting of the court. [illegible]"

OHIO.

An association has been formed under the title of the "Northern Ohio Fair Association," with headquarters at Cleveland,—the capital stock being $200,000,—the object of which is to give annual exhibitions of live stock, agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, and other local industries.

E. M. Spencer, a veteran editor of Cincinnati, has gone crazy, as a result of excessive labor.

David Phillips, of Wood County, who was acquitted of the murder of Charles Lundy, on a plea of insanity, a year ago, secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm. He repudiates the mortgage now, as he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

At Osborn, a few days ago, a little daughter of Mr. Miller was, upon entering the yard of a neighbor, set upon by two savage dogs, injuring her so frightfully that she died in a few hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Napoleon holds out inducements to Irishmen to emigrate to Algeria.

An enterprising Prussian proposes to introduce horse cars in the streets of Canton.

The California Legislature proposes to abolish pretty waiter girls.

Ten members of the Ecumenical Council have died since the opening of that body.

The British Museum has thus far cost $[illegible].

Covington, Ky., has a young lady who smokes six cigars a day.

In Boston a man has been compelled to pawn his family Bible to procure food for his family.

They have a pair of Cardiff giant rubber shoes in Syracuse which brought $[?] at a church fair.

"Every man his own angel" is the way the new flying machine is announced in New York.

A Tennessee jury has thought it worth $[?] to call a man, unjustly, a Ku Klux in that State.

An English lawyer is suing an English Bishop for libel. He wants $5,000.

The Emperor of Brazil has made an exception in favor of the street cars in Rio Janeiro. They are not compelled to turn out for his carriage.

Canadian papers report that an American company wishes to purchase the Welland Canal, which is represented to be in a very bad condition.

They have for skating at Paris an "aristocratic 20 admission pond" in the Bois de Boulogne. Americans are the chief skaters.

A family at Rye, New Hampshire, has been taking the *New Hampshire Gazette* for the last one hundred and [?] years.

An aspirant after the vacant position of executioner in London rests his claims upon the circumstance that he "has had much experience in killing pigs."

The curious discovery has been made by an English surgeon that monkeys cannot be poisoned with strychnine. They seem to eat all kinds of poison with impunity.

Half a million dollars' worth of cotton is said to be lying in the fields of the region tributary to Memphis, which cannot be picked for want of labor.

A Pittsburgh editor defiantly declares himself "at all times ready to wield a trenchant blade in a discussion syllogistically conducted." His adversary remains quiet.

As the patents of three of the leading sewing-machine companies run out in about three years, it is proposed to unite them in one company, with their works at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Maryland Legislature has decided that a calf "for home consumption" may be killed when three weeks old, but, if intended for sale, it must be allowed to live five weeks.

In Ontario, clergymen are exempt from local taxation, but one has been found in Kingston city who refuses to avail himself of this exemption, and comes down with a tax.

A Cincinnati reporter woke up a bridegroom in one of the hotels, so as to get the particulars of his fashionable wedding before the paper went to press.

Two farmers in Kansas recently had a law-suit about seven pounds of butter. When the jury retired they took with them the butter, procured some crackers, ate them together, and returned a verdict of "no cause of action."

A wealthy farmer of St. Paris, Ohio, committed suicide recently. No reason for the rash act is given; but a paper containing one of Mr. Greeley's articles on "What I Know About Farming" was found tightly clasped in his right hand.

A commotion has been created in New Haven by the announcement of Chief of Police Bowen that since his election he has kept a "blue book," in which are the names of many reputable married men.

A bright little girl of 12, at Germantown, Pa., while endeavoring to master a difficult lesson at her home a few evening ago, was suddenly seized with brain fever and fell helpless upon the floor. On the following morning she died.

It appears, on a comparison of notes at a meeting of the association of classical and high school teachers met in Boston, that thirteen different styles of pronouncing Greek are used in Harvard College.

Nearly 800,000 of the fifty-cent currency sheets unissued have been destroyed by the Treasury Department, on account of the money having been successfully counterfeited. The value of the paper, and the amount paid to the bank-note company for this work, amount to over $80,000.

The Legislature of Maine having mooted the question of removing the State Capital from Augusta to Bangor, upon the consideration of one hundred thousand dollars being contributed by the city, twenty-five gentlemen have promised to furnish the desired sum without delay.

In New York city the Police Department has recently received $8,000 for the services of detailed policemen. Of this amount A. T. Stewart has paid $3,700, and several banks and hotels $1,200 each. These sums were chiefly expended in watching the habits of clerks.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* tells of two horses, lost last fall, which were recently found in the woods near Jefferson, in that State, and were "extremely reduced, having had to subsist for some months on the sparse browse and the nutriment contained in the leather of their shoes." The *Patriot* does not believe the story.

A California operator, who telegraphed to San Francisco, inquiring if he should buy at quotations, received in reply: "No price too high," but when, after acting upon this advice, he ascertained that the reply should have read, "No; price too high," he was provoked, not to say annoyed.

As some young men of the village of Walls, Shetland (Scotland), were amusing themselves by firing shots from an old ship carronade on a recent holiday occasion, the gun burst. One of the youth's legs was blown off and carried about 100 yards, where it fairly kicked a bystander, breaking his back. The young man who was kicked died a few hours after the accident. The other will recover.

There is a lady in Atlanta, Ga., who is the mother of five healthy, intelligent children, the oldest of which is about 8 years old. A singular fact in connection with these children is, that not one of them has ever been known to cry. They have been victims to the pains and aches that childhood is heir to, yet all the signs of pain they have ever manifested are low moans. They never cry. In other things they are as other children, and full of life and mirth.

The Legislature of Wyoming Territory lately passed a bill giving to women the right of suffrage. As this concession is held to carry with it the right to hold office, it appears that the Territorial authorities have construed it as embracing the duty of women to serve as jurors; and accordingly, for the March term of the Albany County Court, the names of eleven ladies—some of them the wives of prominent citizens—have been drawn for jury service.

The City Marshal of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, complains that the City Marshal of Portland, Maine, not long ago collected a hundred worthless curs in that city, put them in a car, had them carried to Portsmouth, and turned loose in the streets, and then two days after wrote him asking the market price for dogs in his domain.

Recent statistics show that England has about 2,500 miles of navigable rivers, 2,800 miles of canals, and 12,000 miles of railroads; France has 1,740 miles of river navigation, 3,700 miles of canals, 9,950 miles of railroads; Belgium has 720 miles of river navigation, 900 miles of canals, and 1,400 miles of railroads. The German States have over 5,000 miles of navigable rivers, 600 miles of canals, and about 860 miles of railroads.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells a story about a young man who, while with some companions examining a safe, entered it and closed the door. "But the lock sprung to its place, and the poor youth was buried alive. The man who had the key was two miles distant, and the immured would die in five minutes. Hammers and chisels were brought into use, and the door opened, and the almost dead man crawled out of his too safe retreat."

Heidenrix, the Parisian headsman, has recently pronounced in favor of re-establishing some of the penalties meted out in former times to murderers and highway robbers. He proposes that the punishment inflicted on persons who have killed others shall henceforth be graduated according to the number of their victims. Murderers who have killed one person shall be guillotined; those who have slain two or three shall be whipped and branded before their heads are cut off; those who have murdered more than three persons shall be broken on the wheel; that is to say, their joints shall be crushed with a heavy sledge-hammer before they are laid on the fatal plank. The jury's recommendation to mercy, he says, in conclusion, must have no other effect than to lessen the punishment of the murderer by one grade. Unless these modifications of the Criminal Code are adopted, the headsman of Paris says that the crime of murder will become more and more prevalent in France, the guillotine having lost its terror for assassins.

PERSONAL.

Janauschek will play at Booth's Theatre, New York, next fall, in English.

George Sands has recently lost 20,000 francs through the dishonesty of her financial agent.

Count Von Beust has recently lost his two daughters, and is now childless.

Fanny Janauschek will play, in April and May, at Hamburg and Berlin.

Adele Topp saved $18,000 in this country and sent it to her mother.

Locks of Traupmann's hair have been sold in Paris sufficient in quantity to stuff a mattress.

Garibaldi is so feeble that Dr. Antonina, his physician, does not believe that he will live for six months.

The "Tipton Slasher," once a noted member of the prize-ring, is now an inmate of Gateshead Work House.

Dr. John Stevens, of Castine, Me., 90 years old, recently went in an open boat seven miles, in the night, during a severe storm, to visit a patient.

The liabilities of Donald McKay, the noted Boston ship builder, will probably be not more than $120,000, and not less than $100,000.

Castelar is writing a history of the Spanish revolution, to be completed simultaneously with the revolution.

The late Admiral Stewart said: "I never lost but one tooth in my life; it ached, and I pulled it out with a bullet mould, aboard ship, in a gale of wind."

Reverdy Johnson is said to be preparing a history of his mission to England. The New York *Evening Post* says that, as a comedy-book, it will be invaluable.

[illegible]

[illegible] in Austria, and the Holy Father has just presented her with a box of precious relics [illegible]

The Gran's Grand Trunk has "gone where the woodbine twineth." A Savannah paper says so. The property, [illegible] stage property, etc., belonging to the concern, [illegible] now in the hands of a magistrate.

Wm. Bradford has reopened his studio in New York, and exhibits, as the fruits of his visit to the Arctic regions last summer, upward of four hundred photographic views of icebergs, floes, and various objects of rare interest on the coast of Greenland.

The London *Daily News* objects to the ill-natured allusions to Martin Farquhar Tupper, on the ground that they have become wearisome, and it further says that "there seems to be a class of persons who really do admire Mr. Tupper's works, and who ought to be allowed to enjoy them in peace."

They say in Paris that Octave Feuillet, the favorite author of the Empress Eugenie, is at the present time, at the special request of the Empress, at work upon the memoirs of Her Majesty. Eugenie herself has furnished M. Octave Feuillet all the material required for this purpose.

The widow Van Cott gives the result of her evangelizing efforts in Massachusetts for the past few weeks. Under her preaching, 411 were converted in Chelsea, 173 in Rockport, and 160 in [?]. Mrs. Van Cott has for several weeks preached and held services on an average eight hours a day.

The Emperor of Russia has, of late, frequently violated the temperance pledge which, at the earnest request of the Empress, he took some time ago. It is said that he is incurably sick, and will probably die in the course of a few months. The Empress of Austria has become so feeble that her physicians have forbidden her to see any but her relatives and most intimate personal friends.

The misunderstanding between Fields & Osgood, the Boston publishers, and Abigail Dodge, concerning which she now proposes to publish a book—was once settled by reference to the Hon. James G. Blaine, for Miss Dodge, and the Hon. A. H. Rice, for the firm. They both agreed that her demands were unreasonable, and the firm paid her the sum they declared to be right.

It is asserted by the London *Spectator* that Xantippe was a model of docile amiability, who bore with angelic meekness Socrates' abominable goings on with that brazen beggar, Aspasia; and that it was Myrto, the philosopher's first wife, who, having married him for money, naturally flung her aristocratic connections (she was descended from Aristides) in his teeth, and made a terrible time over his having a night key.

The Punna Rajah was determined to travel in great state to witness the Duke of Edinburgh's reception at Calcutta. He engaged a special train at Sutna, paid 2,500 rupees, a portion of the fare, and [illegible] 4,000 rupees, on some bank at Allahabad. At the latter station, the railway authorities turned him out of his special train, as the bank ignored the order, and as the fare already paid just covered the cost of the train up to Allahabad. He had then to return by the ordinary train to Sutna.

Rochefort's family has been traced to Lucienne de Rochefort, daughter of Count Rochefort-Lancon, who was married in 1104, at 10 years of age, to the son of Philip the First, afterward Louis the Sixth. The marriage was dissolved (before being consummated), at the Council of Tours, in 1107, at the instance of the bridegroom, on account of too close consanguinity. This is the foundation of Rochefort's claim to be the descendant of kings.

Mr. Alfred Church suggests to the London *Spectator* that, inasmuch as "an hour for a line is the smallest average of time" that should be allowed for a translation of Homer, it is clearly impossible for any one man to make a satisfactory rendering of the entire Iliad; and therefore urges that "a body of coadjutors" should devote two or three years to the task, each to undertake half a book, and to select his own metre, Mr. Church's own preference being for the rythm of "Locksley Hall."

Victor Hugo wrote as follows to the French Republican Union and the Fremont Camp of the G. A. R., of St. Louis, who lately joined in commemorating the French Revolution of 1848: "The United States of America are a power; the United States of Europe are as yet only an idea; but an idea is also a power! The hour approaches when the two great lands of the American people and of the European people shall meet across the broad waters. Fraternity unlimited, whence will spring the peace of the universe."

Speaking of Mr. Seward's arrival in New York, a journal of that city says the Astor House is the fourth hotel only that the ex-Secretary has taken apartments in since his departure from Chicago on his travels to the Pacific, through Mexico and Cuba, and back to that city. Wherever he went the most eminent citizens tendered him the hospitalities of their houses. Mr. Seward while in Havana, was presented with a quantity of cigars of the finest quality. On arriving at Baltimore with the cigars Mr. S. neglected to enter them at the Custom House. They were seized, and still remain in the hands of the seizer.

The elder Matthews, the actor, had always a proclivity to accidents. In 1794 he was all but drowned in Ireland; in 1801 a platform fell on him; in 1808 he was violently thrown from a horse at a review; in 1807, while pigeon shooting, his gun burst and shattered his hand; in 1814, while driving a tilbury, he was thrown and lamed for life; in 1817 his horse fell in going down hill, and he was thrown out, cut and bruised; in 1822 a life-preserver in a bath at Brighton turned, forced him on his face, and nearly killed him; in 1827 the drop-roller at the Plymouth Theatre fell on his head and struck him senseless; in 1833 a dog threw him down and bruised him severely; a few weeks after another dog threw him off a garden seat and injured his hand and wrist. In 1834 Mathews came to America, returned overcome with the climate, and died at Plymouth in June, 1835, aged 59.

There is now in the mad house at Charenton a retired military officer, M. Paulin de Puyparlier, confined, at his wife's request, on a certificate of madness signed by two surgeons. The French law accords the right to any one to confine a member of his family on such a certificate, and it is of this right that Mme. Puyparlier has availed herself. It appears, however, according to the Paris *Gaulois*, that her husband not only is not mad, but is a man of the highest intelligence and integrity. In consequence of domestic unhappiness, however, he fell into a misanthropic state of mind, and, after having been several times sued in various divorce courts, all of which rejected his wife's action, he resolved to leave her and quit the capital. A few days before his departure, two gentlemen waited upon him, under the pretext of buying his furniture. They breakfasted with him at a café, put some narcotic into his drink, and while he was asleep conveyed him to a madhouse. M. Puyparlier having no friends to look after his interests, the affair passed unnoticed until the press took it up. The alleged insanity of M. Puyparlier is now to be tested by a jury of surgeons.

POLITICAL.

In the Connecticut Democratic State Convention was a delegate 101 years old.

Senator Sumner is to speak in favor of one cent letter postage.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* indicates its preference for General George H. Thomas as President Grant's successor.

The Democrats of Logan, Ohio, have nominated colored men for County Auditor, City Marshal, and Councilmen.

Whittemore is reported to have wept profusely in the cloak-room, after he was censured by the House.

In Bellevue, Mich., the Republicans elected R. B. Hughes as President—the first Republican President the village has ever had.

The rumor is renewed that Postmaster General Creswell will soon resign and accept a foreign mission.

It is proposed to give the Georgia Legislature a recess of sixty days and continue the pay of the members. This would cost the State about $1,000,000.

Democratic papers have been boasting that "The Democracy does not foster men who sell cadetships," but now (says the New York *Times*) they cry, "Alack-a-day, Golladay."

A lawyer of Hudson City, N. Y., has brought suit to recover $15 of his washerwoman for securing the appointment of lamplighter for her son; but she retaliates by bringing in a bill for washing against the political lawyer.

W. W. Eaton omitted from the resolution of the late Connecticut Democratic Convention, which he drew up as usual, the Pendletonian theory of finance which he so strenuously presented in last year's platform.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* "learns from a reliable private source that Hon. D. H. Voorhees will shortly come West to Indianapolis for the purpose of answering the speech made by Senator Morton in that city on the 22d of February."

The *Citizen*, which has been fighting Tammany for years, and has had much to do with stirring up the rebellion against the institution, gives up all hopes of bettering matters in New York. It says: "As for an honest election law, the very idea of such a thing is given up."

The Democracy of Jacksonville Ill., have made the following nominations: For Mayor, Irving Dunlap; for City Attorney, W. H. Barnes; for City Clerk, Frank Peck; for Assessor and Treasurer, W. W. Forman; for City Marshal, Alexander Wells.

The Hon. B. W. Henry, delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention from the Thirteenth Representative District (Fayette and Effingham Counties), who resigned recently on account of ill-health, is going to Texas to endeavor to recuperate.

The Chairman of the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee has found it necessary to come out in a card, denying the charges of treachery to the party. He appeals to the Democrats to present "a square and united front" to their opponents, who are "seeking to trample them in the dust."

In the proposed new constitution of the State of Tennessee is the following religious test for office, which, it will be perceived, excludes Universalists as well atheists:

"Sec. 2. No person who denies the being of God, or the future state of rewards and punishment, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State."

The Legislature of Alabama postponed to the next session the decision of the question of annexing Western Florida to that State. Florida's Legislature had already adjourned until 1871, and its assent—essential to the completion of the proposed transfer—cannot be had before that time; and, besides, there is not unanimity in Alabama as to the value of the acquisition.

James Walker, foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad works, was elected Mayor of Aurora, Ill., without opposition. At the Joliet, Ill., city election William A. Steel was re-elected Mayor without opposition. Franklin Priest was elected Mayor of Decatur, Ill., by a vote of 687, against 451 for Isaac Snellabarger and 18 for Joshua Baker.

The Hon. Ben. H. Hill ("Conservative"), of Georgia, in a letter says: "Toward the colored race let us redouble our efforts to be just, kind and forebearing. They are not the authors of our wrongs. Nine out of ten of them wish to do right. I doubt whether the same number of any race or color of the human family could pass the same ordeals through which they have passed during the last four years and do as well as they have done."

The Wheeling *Register* urges the Democracy of West Virginia to accept negro suffrage as a fixed fact, and act accordingly. [illegible]

UTAH.

Brigham Young's Fanaticism and Determination.

Protection of the Godbeites and the Gentiles Necessary.

The Revenue Question.

Mormon Power of Resistance and Resources.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 26.

Your Omaha correspondent, "Aaron About," gets Utah matters a little mixed, and, I trust, will have no objection to my straightening them out. He is right, I think, in concluding that the Mormons will resist, as long and as best they can, any strongly aggressive action on the part of the government. Young and his principal advisers may die, but they will not change. They could not see the revolution to Mormondom rendered inevitable by the advent of the locomotive in their "mountain home;" they missed the opportunity of placing themselves at the head of and controlling it; and there is now nothing for them to do but proceed on the road to ruin. They have been travelling these twenty years with accelerated speed. Brigham believes, as fanatically as in 1850 or in 1862, that the United States Government is doomed to destruction, and that upon its ruins he will build up "The Kingdom of God." He looks for supernatural assistance—for the Lord to appear on behalf of His "Saints" and strike down their enemies. But his people have long been escaping from his lead and control. Should Congress just amend the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, so as to make it possible to get non-polygamous and loyal juries, and so that the crime of bigamy could be legally proved under it; should General Grant then station 3,000 troops in Utah, judiciously, and tell Brigham Young that he would be held personally responsible for any violence done Gentiles or recusant Mormons for "words spoken in debate," enough would have been done to start with. The Godbeites represent the Young America of Mormondom, and they have its ear and its heart. Insure their lives simply, and they would work a revolution in Utah that would make it monogamic and loyal very quickly. At least it would do no harm to try them; if they should fail, it would be time enough to suppress polygamy by force. The reformers are gaining ground, now, everywhere, though their lives hang by a thread, as it were. They could, if it were personally safe, ruin Brigham in the eyes of the people simply by calling him to account as Trustee in trust for the Church, and showing what is true—that his capacious maw has absorbed at least $10,000,000 in tithes. They are exposing the gross lies whereby the Mormons have been made to believe for a score of years that the government is a bloodhound on their trail. All they seek of the government is personal protection while they speak the truth to the people. Should the course indicated above be taken by the government, Brigham's people, already divided, would rapidly prove more so, and it would not take long for the Reformers to break his power.

Should the government, on the contrary, resolve on immediate aggressive action, I believe it would make Brigham again master of the situation. He would plead "persecution," and call on the faithful to "rally on the ship." In that case there is no question that he would retire southward, carrying two-thirds of his people with him, and make such resistance as he could. There is said to be a rainy belt of country in Arizona, some 500 or 700 miles southward of here, and, in a day or two, Brigham and his chief advisers, and "Amelia the Magnificent," start down to take a particular look at it, for that purpose postponing the April Conference, the first time such a thing has been done for twenty years. Of course, such a movement on his part would end with some considerable cost and trouble to us in the destruction of his people and the devastation of Utah. And to state that is to show that we want nothing of the kind if we can avoid it.

I think we are getting along finely since the Pacific Railroad was built. See the establishment, through successive steps, of a schism in the Church, and its addressing the people from the rostrum and through the press with impunity; the action of the recent Legislature, which I indicated in a late letter; the pressure of the public opinion of the world never so felt before as now; the appointment of a set of Federal officers, who worthily represent the authority and dignity of the Federal Government. I would like to see the Godbeites, and the rest of us, for that matter, insured protection, or made sure of being avenged if killed, and let things work a year or so.

But I was going to review "Aaron About." He is not well informed in reference to revenue matters in Utah. The revenue taxes have been as fairly assessed and collected in Utah as anywhere, I believe. That the returns show less receipts from Utah than from other districts of equal population, is due to the universal poverty of the people. It is a country unblessed of nature, the people all came here poor, and have been constantly drained of their surplus to bring over more beggars from Europe. Of him who has little but little can be obtained. As to taxing the income of the Church, the law was differently construed until last June. It was heretofore supposed Brigham did refuse to make the return, on the ground that the United States had legislated the Mormon Church out of existence, and, further, that tithing is a voluntary contribution for benevolent purposes. The Assessor then estimated the tax, as well as he could, and added the penalty prescribed by law. The list was returned to the Collector, who notified Brigham, in the usual way, that it was due and payable. This brought him in with a claim of abatement, on the ground that the so-called income of the Church is a voluntary contribution made for benevolent purposes, and therefore not subject to tax. At least this is understood to be the ground upon which the legality of the assessment is questioned. If this can be shown to be true of the tithing, which constitutes most of the church income, the tax is illegally assessed, and will not be exacted. If it cannot be made out, but it shall appear, on the contrary, upon the trial before the Commissioner of the plea for abatement, that it is exacted as a due, the non-payment of which subjects a man to excommunication, and that it is principally lived out by Bishops, and Presidents, of which Brigham is chief, and their concubines and progeny, then it will be legally assessed, and will doubtless be collected as all internal revenue taxes are, if Brigham still refuses to pay it. Should he do this, it would be only for the purpose of enabling him to cry "Persecution!" I do not believe he will resist the collection in any but a legal way, which is his right as a citizen. There needn't have been this misunderstanding about Brigham and the church tax had he made out the return as required by law like a gentleman, or shown good cause why he did not.

The Gentiles of Corinne have not organized "to protect the Federal officers in the discharge of their duty," but to protect themselves in case of an attack. Perhaps their preparation is not altogether superfluous. But when the Federal officers shall be compelled to rely on them for protection in Utah, it will be a sorry day for them.

All that of your correspondence about the war of 1857 is badly mixed. It is ridiculous to talk of Brigham's ragamuffins defeating such a force as Johnston's in a pitched battle. The Federal troops would have gone down, not up, Echo Canon to get into the valley. How then could damming the little brook be made to "drown them out?" There was not a position taken by the Mormons in Echo Canon that could not have been turned, in no time; for, although the rock wall forming the northern side of the canon is high and perpendicular, it is cloven to the bottom by lateral streams every half mile, and the south side of the canon slopes away at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, and could have been surmounted by an army with banners anywhere. If Brigham could so easily have eaten up Johnston's force, wherefore his preparations for abandoning the city, and all the country north, and fleeing to the deserts of the South? He couldn't fight anything, neither then nor now. Young would look well retiring into the mountains, "living on game" (there is no game in the country) and waging a guerilla warfare. With our little army of those days, and the nearest base of supplies at Fort Leavenworth, 1,200 miles distant, he could have given us considerable trouble and made some expense. But now, the Central and Pacific Railroads could bring more supplies to Utah in a week than there are in the Territory. Sheridan, with two or three regiments, would go through it like a dose of quicksilver. I do not think the government would "continue the struggle with Brigham three years."

The population of Utah is, doubtless, near 100,000, of whom, to begin with, twice the usual proportion are children. They do not themselves claim above 12,000 militiamen; and I am satisfied no more than 15,000 could be squeezed out, even by "robbing the cradle and the grave." In 1860, we are told, "they made steam engines, guns, pistols, and could cast small cannon." The have never made any of these things. They are tolerably well supplied with small arms, guns, and revolvers. There is enough powder in the Territory to make quite a squirrel hunt. There is a lead mine far south which would furnish bullets. They have three or four pieces of artillery, sold or abandoned at the breaking up of Camp Floyd, which would assuredly burst if ever fired. They look passably well at a distance in a procession. They have, since the building of the railroad, a scanty supply of transportation. They have a limited supply of cayuse ponies, very little other stock, and no surplus of grain, vegetables, or fruits. The construction of the railroad brought into requisition, perhaps, 5,000 men, and 10,000 mules. Before it fairly entered Utah grain went up to 12 cents a pound, and hay to $80 a ton. This shows what the country is in the matter of supplies. The northern part is much the best, agriculturally, and, should it be given up, it would be hard to sustain the Mormon population. The fact is, they are the most helpless people in the world, ignorant, poverty-stricken, half-starved, God-forsaken, priest-ridden, besotted fanatics. Take away their "Lieutenant General," and there would be little left of the military show they would fain amuse themselves with.

The last statement of your correspondent I shall notice is this, to wit:

"Really, Brigham Young [illegible]"

It isn't the extravagance of the statement so much as it is the idea that I object to, because it is not correct. [illegible] government should [illegible] in Utah, and it would be a large majority. Moreover, I am quite disposed to agree with Aaron About, as will be seen by the foregoing, in that it is best to make haste slowly. But I don't want the public misled in either direction. If it becomes necessary to suppress polygamy by force directly, it can be done, in my judgment, with very little expense or trouble, because the power Brigham Young could oppose to the government is comparatively nothing. Besides, it is against his principles to fight when it can be avoided, unless the odds in his favor are as twenty to one, and darkness and secrecy cover him.

It is possible that the view taken of Brigham's probable action in my last letter is the more correct, but, upon further investigation and consideration, I think not. In fact, the air is so full of rumors, and they take such a very wide range, and there is so little chance of getting reliable information, that one can only surmise in the matter at best. And so, after all, whether he will concede the question to each to settle for himself, as dictated by his conscience individually, which amounts to giving up the fight, or whether he will go south and resist, or whether he will be overthrown by revelation, depends largely on the action of the government, and on other contingencies still more problematical, perhaps, than that given. In my judgment, the best way of getting along with it is to give security to all classes alike in Utah, as near as may be, and then wait awhile. DOUGLAS.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 5.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The rumor that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to withdraw the California steamers and concentrate their business on the China line was renewed to-day on Wall street. The steamer Henry Chauncey, which was to sail to-day, was detained, but the officers say she will start on Monday. Business by the Isthmus is now very small, both in passengers and freight, and the Panama Railway has refused to reduce its rates so as to allow steamers to compete successfully with the overland route. Persons interested in the company say that if the California line is withdrawn the steamships will be employed in the new American line to Europe.

WALL STREET.

Wall street was less active than yesterday, and transactions were smaller, though considerable business was done. Both parties seem inclined to wait for the action of Congress next Monday, and are specially interested in the Funding bill before the Senate. Just before the close of business, there was renewed activity on the report that a new bull combination had been formed, and an attempt would be made to advance the premium early next week.

THE RAILWAY MARKET

was fairly active, but with slight fluctuations, which were confined to leading shares. A rumor was current to-day that at a meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company in Boston, last Wednesday, the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific was proposed. The officers of the Central Pacific deny any intention of joining with the Union Pacific, and say they are entirely satisfied with their road as it is.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The discharge of Cook and Farrington for attempted revenue frauds has caused a rejoicing among distillers and other interested parties, as their case was considered a test one. A large quantity of whiskey from the West was seized to-day by the revenue officials on a charge of fraud, and orders have been issued to take other lots as fast as they arrive.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MEETING OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A meeting of the Cuban League of the United States was held at Delmonico's this evening. General Quesada was expected to be present, but he and General Aldeman, of the Cuban Junta, sent letters of apology. General McMahon presided. Among those present were Generals Duryea, Bartlett, Gordon, Van Allen, and Cassius M. Clay. It was resolved to hold mass meetings in the leading cities of the United States, in order that the sentiments of the American people may be expressed on the Cuban question.

GARDNER POISONING CASE.

Ira G. Gardner and his wife, Esther A. Gardner, charged with the poisoning of Captain Alexander, formerly of New Orleans, were yesterday, at Harlem, before Judge Ingraham, on a motion for their discharge on the ground of irregularity in their commitment and prosecution. Hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

A SOUTHERN COLONY.

A number of Germans of this city and neighborhood have resolved to settle at [?] Springs, near Decatur, Ala. They have sent a committee there to lease land for them, with the prospect of becoming owners of it in time. Last night they held a meeting and resolved to leave the city on Tuesday next for the place named. Their number is about fifty thus far.

WOMAN'S CAUSE.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association was held yesterday, at the Cooper Institute, and the audience proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace in Illinois, and a jury of women in Wyoming. Mrs. Dr. Hallock made a speech, and advanced the startling theory that women in the conservative element in politics, ought to form the United States Senate.

FLAG SHIP FOR ADMIRAL PORTER.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to fit out the Tennessee, a screw of the first rate, of 4,138 tons, [illegible] It is understood she will be the flag-ship of Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, and will go to European waters this summer.

WINNIPEG

Result of Boulton and Schultz's Expedition against Fort Garry—Summary Measures of Riell—The Situation.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—The news telegraphed a few days since, that Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz were marching upon Fort Garry, is now confirmed. [illegible] had advanced to within about seven miles of the fort, [illegible] occupied a church and stone school-house, [illegible] to expel all merchants from the Territory. The Scotch and English did not rally to their support [illegible] Riell's men captured one of Schultz's couriers, Stuart Gaddy, [illegible] Boulton became discouraged, and, with fifty-seven followers, started on a retreat to Portage La Prairie, but was intercepted by Riell's mounted men, and captured, with whole force. [illegible] court-martial and sentenced to be shot on the 21st of February. Riell sent one hundred mounted men to capture Schultz, at the old stone fort, with orders to bring him in dead or alive. [illegible] toward Rainy Lake. [illegible] Wm. Dease and his partisans have surrendered to Riell and taken the oath of allegiance. The force of Riell now numbers 600, and they have become entirely triumphant. [illegible] shooting of a "Kanuck" spy, in addition to Gaddy and Boulton, is reported.

The prospect of a bloody collision and the summary execution of Boulton and Gaddy has produced intense excitement in the Territory, and is widening the breach between Canada and the Red River subjects beyond the possibility of an amicable adjustment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—News from Fort Garry to the 21st [illegible] states that exaggerated reports [illegible] and the statement that Major Boulton's life is in danger is untrue. His life has been threatened, and he is guaranteed strong protection against any violence.

OHIO

Annexation of Territory to Cincinnati—Railroad Projects—Specie Payments.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The Board of County Commissioners granted petitions to-day for the annexation to the city of the precincts of Lick Run and Camp Washington, the incorporated village of Woodburn, and the territory lying between the Seventeenth Ward and Columbia. This embraces the territory lying east, northeast and north of the city; that will be a valuable acquisition.

The Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, appointed to visit the proposed route for the Rockport & [?] Railroad, in Indiana, submitted a lengthy report to-day strongly recommending Cincinnati to aid in building the road. The road is to leave the Ohio & Mississippi in the vicinity of Loogootee, running to Rockport, on the Ohio River, sixty miles, with an intention of connecting with the Owensboro & Russellville Road, now building, to Nashville. The report claims that to Chattanooga by this route, will be but fifty-five miles further than via Louisville, and but thirty-four miles farther to Memphis. It recommends the President and Directors to call an early meeting, in Cincinnati, of the friends of the road.

Information in Washington indicates that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has deferred the payment of the manufacturers' tax against pork packers until the 1st of June next.

A number of retail dry goods and other dealers began paying silver in change to-day, and probably many more will follow Monday. Brokers have sold all their silver to-day, generally to be used for this purpose.

P. P. Lane, of Lane & Bodley, was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day. Though Lane had no opposition there were two tickets in the field for the remainder of the offices. The regular ticket was elected throughout.

WISCONSIN.

Wanderings of an Insane Man—The Duvall Trial at Elkhorn.

KENOSHA, March 5.—Colonel Jordan, a very respectable citizen of this city, and a soldier of 1812, has not been in his right mind for some time. Last night his daughter, with whom he has been living, on going to his room about 9 o'clock, to see if he needed anything before she retired, found he was gone. She immediately gave the alarm, and all the neighbors in the vicinity searched the town until morning, but found no trace of him, and thought that he must have committed suicide in some way, and gave up the search. About 9 o'clock this morning he returned, giving no reason for leaving, or where he had been during the night. Mr. Jordan is 80 years of age, one of the oldest settlers here, and has held many offices in the city and county.

ELKHORN, March 5.—The evidence in the Duvall case was closed last night. This morning, District Attorney Patterson commenced his argument. The argument of the counsel will occupy two days, and the case will be given to the jury Tuesday morning. The desire to hear the prisoner's testimony yesterday filled the house to overflowing. Duvall was calm and created considerable sympathy.

MICHIGAN.

Effort to Obtain a New Trial for Vanderpool.

DETROIT, March 5.—The feeling seems to be gaining ground that George Vanderpool, lately convicted of murder at Manistee, did not have an impartial trial, owing to the inability of the prisoner to obtain the necessary witnesses, and because the public feeling in Manistee influencing the jury. A meeting of leading citizens of Muskegon, where Vanderpool formerly lived, was held to-day, at which a committee was appointed to take measures to procure a new trial, and prepare an appeal to the people of the State to co-operate in the movement. A gentleman in Pontiac, Michigan, offers to contribute a fund of $5,000 to obtain Vanderpool a fair trial.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Election.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The charter election passed off quietly, and resulted in the choice of Jesse G. Baxter for Mayor by a majority of 868. The vote stood: J. H. Bunce, 5,544; J. G. Baxter, [illegible]. Both boards of the General Council are Democratic, with a few exceptions, of entirely new members. E. S. Paul, the incumbent Chief of the Fire Department, is defeated by Geo. W. Levi by an overwhelming majority. No other changes.

MISSOURI.

Horrible Murder at Pleasant Hill.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—A man named Dunnington murdered Russell E. Hines yesterday, five miles from Pleasant Hill. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

COVODE'S CASE.

The Covode Committee to-day heard a report from two of its members, who went over to Philadelphia to examine Milward, who was so ill he could not come here. He testified that Covode would not appoint the boy till he acquired a residence in Covode's district; that Covode never received any money in the matter, and that none was ever tendered him. The committee is satisfied that Covode did nothing wrong.

THE OTHER CASES.

Witnesses were also examined in the case of Churchill, of New York, and the evidence shows, as everybody believed it would, that there is no cause for action against this gentleman. General Spofford arrived here to-day to testify in the case of Butler, of Tennessee, and will be called Monday.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The tobacco delegation have had a full hearing before the Revenue Office and Ways and Means Committee, and, this evening, left for home. They ask for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound, but go away with the impression that the committee will not come below twenty-four cents.

THE HON. REVELS.

Senator Revels has received a large number of letters congratulating him on his admission to the Senate. The Legislature of his State had passed resolutions of that character, which he laid before the Senate by request. It has also asked him to urge the removal of all political disabilities from the people of Mississippi, which he strongly supports.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President signed the bill directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges' Battery Association, Chicago, ten captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete pattern now condemned and in the store at the Rock Island Arsenal, to be placed around a lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. He has also signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or exchange the present site for a Custom House at Nashville, and get a new site which is not to cost any more than the present site is worth.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The currency balance in the Treasury vaults to-night was $8,575,000, and the coin balance, $47,800,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Various discharged soldiers of the Regular Army living here, have started a movement to get a bounty equal to that paid volunteers during the rebellion. They had a meeting last night, and adopted resolutions, and appointed a committee to lay their case before Congress.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Arrangements are being made for a grand torchlight parade as soon as the President announces the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which he cannot do until Georgia and Texas are admitted.

FINANCIAL.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a long meeting to-day and talked over the Senate Currency bill which they are likely to report some time next week.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee are writing up a report on the Busteed impeachment case, as they have concluded that there is no cause for action against him. He has gone to Alabama to hold court again.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Captain Hall delivered a lecture to-night at Lincoln Hall, to a dense audience, including the President, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of Congress. He related his experience in the Arctic regions and stated his intention in coming here was to ask an appropriation of $15,000 for an expedition to the north pole in the interest of science, geography, and commerce. As to the last named he had no doubt of the discovery of an extensive whaling ground. He was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President Grant for disbursement. This remark was received with applause.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Several Senators had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day relative to the Funding bill—among them Chandler, Wilson and Sherman. Mr. Wilson's amendment, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan of 10-40 bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, is opposed by many Senators, on the ground that when it is known that the Secretary has power to pay 5 per cent, capitalists will not take bonds at a less rate. Secretary Boutwell advocates a long bond at 4 per cent, which he thinks can be negotiated.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

From June 30 to March 1, 1869, the receipts from customs were one hundred millions; from June 30, 1869, to March 1, 1870, the receipts have reached one hundred and twenty-three millions, showing a large increase of imports, or a better enforcement of laws.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH continued his argument against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House in the last Congress, and those through mistake, the fact being that all members out of seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the Government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had not been signing himself "Provisional Governor of Georgia," but "Governor of Georgia;" that in his messages to the Legislature he was not addressing a provisional Legislature, but the General Assembly of Georgia; that the oath which all officers of provisional governments were required to take, was not taken by the officers of the existing State Government. Besides, he wanted to know whether a Provisional Government could ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States; that is what the Legislature had done, because of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. If the theory was correct that the Legislature was only provisional and illegal.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that a Provisional Legislature is just as lawful and regular, and had the same power within the scope of its authority, as any other Legislature.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that according to the bill the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional, but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal; therefore its ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Governor Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years or for life? Why, it was monstrous, and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that the same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer with stealing and appropriating the money of the State. The only excuse for the bill was that if it was not passed, the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio. How would you save it?

Mr. FARNSWORTH (ironically). Why, of course, pass laws installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendency in the nation than by such legislation. That way is by act of Congress. That is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had yesterday raised the cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of his reconstruction bills, he got up the Ku Klux and cried "Murder, murder, murder," and, by a hue and cry of that sort, got the bill passed. Whenever one of these bills was to be passed, [illegible] great outrages, [illegible] Committee [illegible] reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860 and 1861, with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and with the assistance of Governor Bullock, manipulated the Legislature, and got a committee appointed to examine his claim for payment of those arms. The committee was manipulated to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt it or pay the claim. Thereupon the man came to Washington in sorrow, his heart wrung to its depths, with tears in his eyes over the terrible persecutions of the loyal people of Georgia. [illegible] interest for the arms he had sold in the State of Georgia. [illegible] of the bill and prolonging the tenure of office of the men who now controlled the State, [illegible] would be the most infernal outrage [illegible] He believed the bill was in the interest of people who desired to perpetuate their reign so that they might put money in their purses.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defence of the bill, and to prove that the present State Government of Georgia is only provisional. Most of his speech was in reply to objections and questions put by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not as a Provisional Government, but as an actual State Government, to which Mr. Lawrence replied in a suggestion which caused some laughter, that the Senate had not yet read his speech.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. MAYHAM, that the State would not have been interfered with had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, Mr. LAWRENCE said: God, in his providence, had permitted rebels to do that as occasion to enable to bring Congress to see the sense of its duty, and perhaps do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a radical Republican delegation?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that Georgia had sent to both houses a regular delegation of Representatives and Senators, as she ought to have done, and if she had also excluded from her Legislature colored Republicans, Congress would have punished Georgia for that crime against the constitution.

In reply to another remark of Mr. ELDRIDGE, on the subject of paying the war debt,

Mr. LAWRENCE said Congress would increase the tax on whisky, and thus make the Democratic party contribute its share. [Laughter.]

[illegible]

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Never, never.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I undertake to say that [illegible]

Mr. FARNSWORTH. The Thirteenth Amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

Mr. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, [illegible]

Mr. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill [illegible]

Speeches against the bill were also made by Messrs. BIRD and KERR. [illegible]

At the close of Mr. Kerr's remarks, the House adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The debate yesterday on the Grand Judicial Divisions, as previously stated in these despatches, elicited the first party feeling exhibited in the convention since the holidays. The fifth section of the Judiciary article gives the Northern Division three Judges, the Middle one two, and the Southern two; but the two last-named districts are Democratic in politics, while the northern one gave General Grant 54,000 majority. At the same time, the Northern Division cast 10,000 more votes than its proportion; the Middle one 20,000 too many for two Judges, and the Southern one 30,000 too few for two Judges. The Republicans insisted in solid column on a readjustment of the respective populations of the three divisions. Mr. Medill, in his speech in support of his resolution, exhibited the figures proving the inequality of the population of the divisions, and explained the necessity of a reapportionment, and warned the Democratic side of the House that it must be done, as many members were in favor of dividing the State into seven districts, so that one Supreme Judge may be elected from each. His resolution provided for doing that also, and thus placing before the convention. If the plan of the latter is adopted Cook County, with, perhaps, Lake, Dupage, and Will Counties, will constitute a district and elect a Supreme Judge; but if the other plan is adopted it is probable that the minority plan of representation will be introduced, which would secure the Democrats one of the three Judges in the Northern District, and the Republicans one of the two in each of the other districts. This plan has many supporters in the convention, but it will not take effect, if adopted, until the present Judges have served out their respective terms. Under any plan that may be adopted, the Republicans claim that they are entitled to four out of the seven Judges. To-day, after a few minutes devoted to the reception of petitions and the introduction of resolutions, the consideration of the Judiciary report was resumed, commencing with the sixth section, which simply continues the Judges in office until the expiration of their terms. The seventh section, which declares that, until otherwise provided, the Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive the compensation now allowed by law, elicited a long and warm debate, on which scarcely any two members seemed to agree. A large number of substitutes, amendments, etc., were filed on the Clerk's desk. Finally each in its order was put to the test of a vote of the committee, and all rejected. A motion then made to strike out the section was put to a vote, and carried by five majority. Sections 8, 9, and 10 were each in their turn taken up and adopted, the last one with two verbal amendments. Section 9, providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter, elicited a pretty lively debate, during which the qualifications and position of Mr. Freeman, the Reporter for this district, were discussed. It is due to Mr. Freeman to say that the members almost unanimously bore high testimony to his eminent fitness for the place.

PROBABLE RESULT.

The sections now passed upon, to the tenth, with the exception of the two sections referred to the Select Committee, finish so much of the report as refers to the Supreme Court. It is very generally expected among the members that the Judiciary report will be passed upon in its entirety by the end of next week, and then an adjournment for a few weeks may be regarded as pretty sure to follow.

ABSENT.

There are a large number of members absent. The largest number that could be counted on any division to-day was fifty. An absence of six more would leave the convention without a quorum. Quite a number are absent by reason of illness, and several present regard themselves as ill enough to be at home. Three of the seven Cook County delegation are away.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented.

By Mr. ANTHONY, from members of the Chicago Bar, protesting against a change of the judiciary report, so far as concerns Cook County, as shall allow that county only one court.

By Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, from citizens of that county, praying that Free Masons be prohibited from placing inscriptions upon public buildings.

THE REVENUE ARTICLE.

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, from the Committee on Revenue, returned the report of that committee, withdrawn a week since, without material change.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Judiciary Committee, [illegible] in the chair.

Mr. SKINNER, of Adams, moved to postpone consideration of sections 4 and 5, which was agreed to. Section 6 was adopted without debate, and without change, as follows:

"SEC. 6. The Judges of the Supreme Court in office at the adoption of this Constitution shall continue to hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and the Chief Justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the Judges shall choose one of their number Chief Justice."

Section 7 was taken up. It provides that the Supreme Judges shall receive the compensation now allowed.

Mr. ARCHER, of Pike, moved to amend by definitely fixing the salaries. The people had no desire to leave the matter to the Legislature. They desire also to know what they are paying to their officers. Then if they be found insufficient they can be increased. This would do away with the need to disregard the constitution as had been done.

Mr. WALL, of Perry, wished the judiciary effectually protected from the Legislature, and was against any change in the salaries during the term of office. It had heretofore happened that the Legislature and the judiciary had come in collision. He hoped not to see it again. He offered the following amendment:

"The Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

He thought that these salaries should be sufficient in every point of view, and that good Judges should not be driven from the bench and the best men kept from accepting office by low salaries. The Legislature had never shown any disposition to make salaries too high.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Williamson, was in favor of fixing the salaries of all officers so that the people would know what their servants were costing them.

Mr. VANDEVENTER, of Brown, offered an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Wall, that the pay of the Judges shall not be less than three thousand dollars nor more than seven thousand dollars. Perhaps the members might combine upon this.

Mr. WELLS, of Peoria, said he had moved to strike out the section, and leave the salaries of all Judges provided for in one section. He was in favor of the substitute of Mr. Wall if he would add Circuit Judges. That was the provision of the Constitution of the United States, and was found to work well. He was opposed to so many repetitions. [illegible] He thought the valuable substance of the report could be expressed in half the words.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to see the judiciary independent of the Legislature so far as compensation was concerned. He would like to see those salaries adequate to the important duties these officials were called upon to perform.

Mr. BROWNING defended the report from the imputations of the gentleman from Peoria. He claimed uniformity and consistency for it. All the provisions were comprehensive and logical, still he would heartily support every amendment which was meritorious. So far as salaries were concerned, he was in favor of fixing a [illegible] below which the Legislature could not go.

Mr. MEDILL suggested that the two sections relating to compensation and salaries, be merged. It would save verbiage, and prevent the report from presenting a fragmentary appearance. So far as restrictions were to be placed, he thought that the Legislature should be prevented from decreasing the salaries of the Judges.

Mr. SKINNER wished to see the principle of the independence of the judiciary from the legislative department established.

Mr. ARCHER's amendment was lost.

Mr. DEMENT, of Lee, was in favor of striking out section 7, and amending section 8 so as to allow the Legislature to fix the salaries of the Supreme and Circuit Judges. He wished to have salaries fixed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to amend Mr. Wall's substitute, by inserting the words "or increased," after the word "diminished."

Mr. SKINNER opposed. We were approaching hard times. The term of twelve years was a long one, and many vicissitudes might be expected in that time.

Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, objected, inasmuch as it might produce an inequality between the salaries of Supreme Judges. He was opposed to giving an arbitrary salary. Courts for many years had been doing business upon starvation prices. He was decidedly in favor of Mr. Wall's amendment.

Mr. TINCHER, of Vermilion, was in favor of fixing them, and offered the follows:

"*Provided*, That the salary shall not be less than three thousand, nor more than four thousand dollars."

Mr. DEMENT said if salaries were not fixed, candidates would be running for the Legislature on the issue of high or low salaries. [illegible] He was in favor of fair and liberal salaries.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Coles, said the way to render an official independent was to make it unnecessary for them to hang around the Legislature. [illegible]

Mr. BUXTON, of Clinton, objected to Mr. Wall's substitute, [illegible]

Mr. TINCHER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Underwood's amendment was lost.

A vote was taken upon Mr. Wall's substitute, and it was lost—20 to 30.

Mr. BUXTON moved to amend the section by allowing the Judges $4,000 per annum.

Mr. ANTHONY [illegible]

The committee rose and took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

Mr. WAGNER, of Carroll, moved to amend, so that the salaries shall not be less than $3,000 nor more than $[?].

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, did not wish this thing fixed arbitrarily. The value of judicial services varied in different portions of the State. He thought the committee had done the very best thing possible.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of DeKalb, was opposed to the section as reported. [illegible]

The amendment offered by Mr. Wagner was [illegible]

Mr. Buxton's amendment was lost—[?] to 30.

[illegible]

Mr. WENDLING, of Shelby, moved to amend so as to allow the Official Reporter a salary, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, [illegible]

Mr. HAY thought the [illegible]

Mr. WENDLING again spoke in favor of his amendment.

Mr. TURNER [illegible]

Mr. TINCHER [illegible]

Mr. VANDEVENTER, of Brown, [illegible]

Mr. TINCHER replied [illegible]

Mr. UNDERWOOD [illegible]

Mr. WASHBURNE [illegible]

Mr. WENDLING's proposition was lost; [illegible] adopted as reported.

Mr. VANDEVENTER [illegible]

Mr. TURNER explained [illegible]

Mr. BROWNING [illegible]

The motion to strike out was withdrawn. [illegible]

Mr. MEDILL thought the first [illegible]

The section was finally adopted, as follows:

"At the time of the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present Clerks of said courts, one Clerk of said court for each division, [illegible] who shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one Clerk of said court for each division shall be elected."

A motion to rise and report was carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HANNA, of Wayne, offered a resolution that the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures be instructed to report what provisions have been made for the payment of those ministers who offered up prayer. Referred.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. DEMENT, on behalf of the Pages, presented Speaker Hitchcock with a cane, and made a presentation speech, to which the latter replied.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

LONDON, March 5.—The Managers of the Inman Steamship Line have sent out a great many vessels in search of the City of Boston. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed around the coasts recently, and it is reported that no less than five hundred vessels are off Ireland, unable to enter the English ports. The officers of the Channel Squadron, just on the point of leaving Lisbon for Fayal, have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing steamer. There have been further advances in premiums at the Lloyd's writers.

The *Saturday Review* says the suppression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* to-day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure, points out the defects of the bill, and shows how they may be easily remedied.

THE TORY LEADER.

The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of Richmond as the leader of the Tories in the House of Lords.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The *Times* reviews and discourages the attempt to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

AMERICAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people or value of the land.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Gladstone, to-day, received a deputation of Irish people on the subject of the Land bill now before Parliament, and in response to an address promised every necessary modification in the details of the bill.

A PRECEDENT.

Apropos of the City of Boston the journals to-day cite the case of the Washington, which was out four weeks with a broken rudder in 1866, but came into port safely at last.

France.

THE RIOTOUS PRISONERS.

PARIS, March 5.—An official note has been published denying the statement in the *Moniteur* that the prisoners who were arrested during the recent troubles will be compelled to remain in confinement twenty days without having an examination. The note says that all these prisoners were duly interrogated, but they refused to answer as to their conspiracy, and were therefore imprisoned for contumacy. Of 500 persons arrested seventy-five remain in custody; all on serious charges.

CABLE MONOPOLY ABOLISHED.

PARIS, March 5.—The official journal publishes a decree granting permission of the government to lay a second cable from the shores of France to Algiers. This is accepted as establishing the fact that all monopoly in ocean cables is abolished.

Spain.

MONTPENSIER ENTERS MADRID.

MADRID, March 5.—The Duke of Montpensier arrived yesterday, and entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells and great enthusiasm of the people. He will soon settle here definitely with his family.

IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, March 5.—In the Cortes to-day a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Osmia was brought into the Chamber in the custody of civil guards. The matter was summarily rejected by a vote of 178 against 9.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

Important changes were made to-day in the administration of the affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty Governors have been either removed or transferred.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS.

The Carlists are very active and determined. Scenes of violence and bloodshed occurred to-day at Arragon and Segort. No particulars.

West Indies.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Captain General and Intendant Santos have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of customs, and other new schemes for robbing the government.

Zamora, the assassin of Greenwald, was this morning found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be executed this afternoon.

The insurgent Colonel Menosas, Captain [?] Madrigal, and thirteen others, have been killed during engagements with the Spaniards in the Cinco Villas District.

Belgium.

POSTAL TREATY RATIFIED.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces ocean postage to one half the present rates, has been ratified by the former government.

Germany.

THE BALTIC OPEN TO NAVIGATION.

STETTIN, March 5.—The ice in the Baltic has broken up, and navigation will soon be resumed.

Mexico.

ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, March 5.—A gentleman from Chihuahua reports great excitement in that and bordering States, and a strong feeling in favor of the overthrow of Juarez. Many of the best citizens favor annexation to the United States.

MORRIS.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., March 5.

This morning, as a freight train going east crossed the DuPage River, east of this county, one of the hands, in attempting to climb from the caboose to the top of the car, fell, and was instantly killed. The train proceeded to Joliet, where the conductor telegraphed back to Morris for accommodation to stop and pick up the dead man.

Fires.

BOSTON, March 5.—A large wooden building, corner Sumner street and People's Ferry avenue, in East Boston, owned by the Maverick Wharf Co., and occupied by J. O. A. Clifton, [illegible] was destroyed by fire last night. Total loss, $60,000; partly insured.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5.—The rear building of the New York State Inebriate Asylum was burned last night. [illegible]

[illegible] Brown's iron building, corner of Fifth and [illegible] streets. Grading & Son lose $15,000; [illegible] Jacob Katz & Pohlson's [illegible] were also sufferers.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The losses by the [illegible] fire are estimated at [illegible] Co., John McDonald, and Randall, [illegible] the latter over $50,000, and insured for $[?]. The Centre Street Depot and Ward Hotel were saved.

Illinois River Navigation.

LASALLE, Ill., March 5.—The steamer [illegible], which left this port last evening for [illegible] forcing a passage through the ice [illegible]

Temperance Movement at Lincoln, Illinois.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 5.—The temperance party this afternoon have put in the field a straight temperance ticket, composed of the following: For Mayor, Geo. Warren; Clerk, G. W. Montague; City Attorney, W. B. Jones; Marshal, Wm. Howard; Street Commissioner, James Yates; City Treasurer, J. L. Bowman; Supervisors, Davis and Reed.

Injuries from the Explosion of a Shell.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—A thirty-pound Parrot shell exploded in the foundry yards [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, Authoress of "Our Village," &c. Told by Herself in Letters to Her Friends. Edited by the Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1870.

A more fascinating book than the life of the authoress of that fascinating work, "Our Village," has not been published this season. It is in no sense a memoir, but rather an autobiography, for the letters of Miss Mitford make up the bulk of the two handsome volumes before us. The literary executors have only supplied a brief chapter of her childhood and a few paragraphs which chronologically connect these charming letters together. In this respect they were wise, for the epistolary material in their hands was complete from her school-days up to the last week of her life. These letters tell the story of that life, in every detail, as no biographer could. And what a freshness and sparkle there is in them! Not one letter in the many hundreds spread before the readers could have been omitted. They fairly glow with genius, with saltest criticism, pungent expression, and delicate humor, sometimes with a touch of prejudice and caustic bluntness, but always with a warm love for what is really true and beautiful. She was rarely enthusiastic in her nature, except when she was writing of her pets—and her pets were flowers and animals. Her friendships were strong, and yet her regard did not prevent her from seeing the weak points of her friends. Her emotions were very intense, and, although they never found vent in married life, nothing could be more beautiful than the great love she bestowed upon those who were nearest and dearest to her.

The thin thread of narrative in these volumes does not call for criticism. The book is summed up in the letters, and, fortunately, these give us a clear, uninterrupted story of the gifted authoress' life. They are singularly rich in material, covering as they do the eventful periods in English literature embraced between the years 1799 and 1855, which brought the different schools of English writers within the scope of her intelligent observation. In running over these letters we cannot do better than to try and give the reader a cursory glance at her powers of comprehensive discrimination by brief extracts culled here and there. We select them almost at random, for the letters are a perfect mine of criticism, which is always honest if sometimes blunt. Speaking of Rogers, she says: "I have no great fancy for Rogers, perhaps as much as anything from the spirit of contradiction; for I have been tormented by hearing his praises till, I really cannot discover any merit he has except polished diction and [?] versification." And this of an author who had already written the "Pleasures of Memory." She admires Cowper, and says of his letters: "Sir, Anna Seward, sees nothing to admire in Cowper's letters!—in letters (the playful ones of course, I mean) which would have immortalized him, had 'The Task' never been written, and which (much as I admire the playful wit of the two illustrious namesakes, Lady M. W. and Mrs. Montague) are, in my opinion, the only perfect specimens of epistolary composition in the English language. They are, in short, what the letters of Madame de Sevigne are in French." She does not like Pope, and thinks his letters show intolerable stiffness and affectation. Horace Walpole's are "piquant to the highest degree." Hume's are "delightfully playful." She paints Richardson's model "Clarissa" in the following strong colors: "I once knew a little of a lady who professed to make Clarissa her rule of life. She was, as you may imagine, a mere piece of clockwork; said her prayers, ordered dinner, walked, talked, read good books, and scolded the servants to the instant. I dare say she could have set the sun, if he had happened to go astray in his declination. This good lady was, to the unspeakable misery of all concerned, a wife and a mother; but, of all human beings, she had most decidedly the outward and visible marks of 'ancient virginity.' Hogarth's 'Old Maid of a Frosty Morning' was the image of her, mind and body." She is very enthusiastic over Moore, says he is the abridgment of all that is pleasant in man, and that she is quite enchanted with him. In 1818 she saw Madame De Stael for the first time, and says of her: "I am not very ardently her admirer. Her learned works are too deep and too shallow; her morality seems to me of a nature to demoralize the world; and her novels want that likeness to nature in which the beauty of fiction consists. To counterbalance all this she has nothing but eloquence—the eloquence both of passion and style; and of this she, certainly has a great deal—almost as much, perhaps, as Rousseau, whom she greatly resembles in talents and singularity." Her sympathy with Burns is very strong and lively which she thus expresses: "Have you lately read that delightful work? [Referring to Dr. Currie's Life of Burns.] If you have not, pray do, and tell me if you do not admire him—not with the flimsy, lackadaisical praise with which certain gentle damsels bedaub his 'Mountain Daisy' and his 'Woodlark,' and talk [illegible] of the rustic bard as the compeer of Bloomfield and Stephen Duck, and Mrs. Leaper, but with the strong and manly feelings which his fine and indignant letters, his exquisite and original humor, his inimitable pathos, must awaken in such a mind as yours. Oh! what have they to answer for who let such a man perish. I think there is no poet whose works I have ever read who interests one so strongly by the display of personal character contained in almost everything he wrote (even in his songs) as Burns. Those songs are, (even for the greatest part, nearly his last productions; the very best is, undoubtedly, 'Tam O'Shanter.' The humor, the grandeur, and the fancy of that poem will never be equalled." She has but little moral respect for Voltaire. "[illegible] acquainted with weakness and vice and folly, but knew virtue and simplicity only by name. Hence he is quite at home in delineating the follies and vices of mankind, but miserable only when treating of gentleness and grandeur." "Oh! that tiresome Ossian! I never read much of it, and never mean to finish it; but if by any chance I should be fatally compelled to wade through that collection of prose run mad, I am sure that I should be sickened of the sun and moon, and stars—the hills and rocks, and torrents—that I should be fain to take refuge in the cellar of the dust-holes till 'some sweet, oblivious antidote' had rased out all remembrance of that burlesque of Nature—that work where ghosts are the only animated, and frogs are the only movable things—that rhapsody more senseless than a Christmas pantomime, more impossible than an Arabian tale, and more mawkish than a modern tragedy." The sweet [illegible] in Walton's 'Angler' pleases her: "I must mention the sweet pastoral poetry, and those descriptive touches in the still sweeter and more harmonious prose, which I can compare to nothing but the [illegible] of the young leaves, and the balmy freshness of a summer shower." By way of antithesis she takes the following extract from the same letter in which she speaks of the 'Angler:' "Who can read a page of Miss Seward's writings, on any subject, without [illegible] from the mere putting together of the words, for the Venus and Muse of a Provincial city; the one-eyed monarch of the blind, at Lichfield, who thought nobody could see elsewhere; the pedantic coquette and cold-hearted sentimentalizer—in a word, the female Dr. Darwin of England and literature." Speaking, again, of Pope, she becomes waspish: "Pope is, even in poetry, of a lower flight and a meaner grasp than his predecessor (Dryden). In short, he is, in the fullest sense of the word, a mannerist. When you have said 'The Dunciad,' the 'Eloisa,' and 'The Rape of the Lock,' you can say nothing more but 'The Rape of the Lock,' 'The Dunciad,' and the 'Eloisa.'" She evidently does not regard Lady Byron from the Beecher-Stowe standpoint, for in a letter written in 1816, to Sir William Elford, she says: "Are not Lord Byron's leave-taking verses beautiful? I believe I indulged myself with abusing him to you, but ever since those verses I have felt certain relentings toward the luckless author. Partly I believe this effect may be owing to some particles of contrariness in my disposition, which have been a good deal excited by the delicate morality of his admirers in this neighborhood, who excuse themselves to themselves for their [illegible] admiration by a double portion of rancor toward His Lordship, and pity toward his wife. 'Poor Lady Byron!' 'Unfortunate Victim!' 'Hapless Sufferer!' and so forth, are her style and titles at present. Now, without at all attempting to vindicate him or accuse her, I cannot help thinking this immense quantity of sympathy rather more than the case requires. Why did she marry him? for to do the man justice, he was no hypocrite; his vices were public enough. Why did she marry him but to partake his celebrity, and bask in the sunshine of his fame? And by what device of conjugal flattery could that object have been so fully attained as at present? She has now the comfort of being 'interesting' in the eyes of all men, and 'exemplary' in the mouths of all women; she has, moreover—and even I, spinster as I am, must feel that this must be some consolation—she has, moreover, the delight of hating her husband, to the admiration and edification of the whole world." Here is an instance of her powers of critical comparison: "Addison is only Bacon much diluted; Johnson is only Bacon mounted on stilts; but neither have preserved the delightful raciness, the spirit of compression which packs ideas so closely, the liveliness of illustration which brings everything before our eyes, or the curious felicity of style which is almost as peculiar, and which are but half the merits of Lord Bacon." The first American author who comes under her critical pen is Irving, of whom she says: "Yes, the second volume of the 'Sketch Book' is certainly a little heavy, a little mawkish, also a little unfaithful to its English details. Mr. Washington Irving is excellent in humor, and in old Dutch colonists and other American diversities, but he must not meddle with us proud English. I wish he would give an American novel with all the peculiarities of that ridiculous country." In a later letter, speaking of American literature, she says: "A friend lent me lately an essay on Milton's life and writings, by Dr. Channing, of Boston, compared with which Macaulay's article in the 'Edinburgh,' that was so puffed and cried up, is mere trivialities. If you have not read the American novels, do. Depend on it, that America will succeed us as Rome did Athens; and it is a comfort to think that by their speaking the same beautiful language, Shakspeare and Milton will not be buried in the dust of a scholar's library, but live and breathe in after ages, as they do now to us." Here is a pleasant reminiscence of the issuing of the "Pickwick Papers," taken from a letter written in 1837: "So, you never heard of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Well, they publish a number once a month, and print 25,000. The bookseller has made about £10,000 by the speculation. It is fun—London life—but without anything unpleasant; a lady might read it all aloud; and it is so graphic, so individual, and so true that you could courtesy to all the people as you met them in the streets. I did not think there had been a place where English was spoken to which 'Boz' had not penetrated. All the boys and girls talk his fun—the boys in the streets; and yet those who are of the highest taste like it the most. Sir Benjamin Brodie takes it to read in his carriage, between patient and patient; and Lord Denman studies 'Pickwick' on the bench while the jury are deliberating. Do take some means to borrow the 'Pickwick Papers.' It seems like not having heard of Hogarth, whom he resembles greatly, except that he takes a far more cheerful view, a Shakespearian view, of humanity. [illegible]"

SPRINGFIELD.

FOREIGN.

THE CONVENTION.

MONTANA AND COLORADO.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

THE COURTS.

Alleged Extensive Frauds by an Old Resident of Washington, D. C.

Questions Decided Under the Bankrupt Law—Real Estate Cases.

Fate of a Straw Bailer.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

A TRESPASS NOT PROVEN.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

CITY SUIT—A DIVIDED JURY.

In the case of Vanstan v. The City, which was an action to recover for personal injuries; the jury, after having been out about thirty-six hours, failed to agree, and was discharged. [illegible] The jury divided upon the first point—the liability of the city.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Alarm From Box No. 14 at half-past 7 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by fire in the building No. 11 Quincy street, owned by H. O. [illegible]

[illegible]

C. B. WAITE.

Chicago, March 6, 1870.

THE LOST ONEIDA.

Her Officers and Her Career.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Oneida was a third-class screw steamer, carrying eight guns. [illegible]

The officers of the vessel at the time of the last official advices from the vessel, according to a corrected list [illegible], were as following:

Commander—Edward P. Williams.

Lieutenant Commanders—Wm. F. Stewart and Alonzo W. Muldaur.

Surgeon—James Suddards.

Assistant Surgeon—Edward Frothingham.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.

Masters—Walter Sargent, John R. Phelan, Isaac J. Yates, and Charles F. Arnold.

First Assistant Engineer in charge—N. B. Littig.

First Assistant Engineer—Haviland Barstow.

Second Assistant Engineers—John Torrance, Charles W. C. Senter.

Ensign—J. W. Cowie.

Carpenter—J. D. Plumer.

Captain's Clerk—William W. Crowninshield.

Paymaster's Clerk—William G. Thomas.

Commander Edward P. Williams, who may or may not be among the lost, was born in Maine, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Dissection Bill.

From the Toledo Commercial, March 4.

The long and persistent efforts of the physicians of the State in behalf of a law whereby it may be possible for a medical student to prosecute, without danger of the Penitentiary, the studies so indispensable to the success of his profession, now promise to be crowned with at least partial success; [illegible]

[illegible]

The Babcock Extinguisher.

P. W. Perwell, Esq., Secretary Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company:

[illegible]

CHARLES T. GORHAM,
President First National Bank.

Marshall, Mich., March 3, 1870.

Greenbacks at Par.

[illegible]

John B. Gough.

[illegible]

FRENCH PROTESTANT SERVICE.

The New Church an Entire Success—Impressive Sermon by Rev. M. Miel.

The Divine Origin of Christianity.

Our French Protestant Church gives increasing promise of becoming one of the most commendable and attractive religious institutions of this city. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FENIAN ASSASSINATION.

Mr. Meehan Expected to Recover—An Order Issued by President O'Neill—Card from Mr. Meehan's Business Partner.

From the New York World, March 3.

[illegible]

THE CONGRESS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

The following order was issued on Tuesday by President O'Neill:

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

[illegible]

JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

JAMES GIBBONS, Pres't Senate F. B.

CARD FROM MR. MEEHAN'S PARTNER.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the World:

[illegible]

We have examined the wound on the side of Patrick J. Meehan, and find that there is a perforation made by a bullet near the angle of the jaw, on the right side, about an inch and a half behind the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. [illegible]

ALFRED C. POST, M. D.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D.
PHILIP O'HANLON, M. D.

It will be gratifying to Mr. Meehan's friends to learn that there is a probability of his recovery.

Respectfully yours,
WM. L. COLE.

THE CATASTROPHE AT NEPONSET, MASS.

Six Women Burned to Death.

From the Boston Post, March 3.

Yesterday witnessed a catastrophe that deprived six poor women of their lives in Neponset. [illegible]

[illegible]

Vanderpool.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, March 3.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Fourth Day.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 26.

[illegible]

Fifth and Last Day.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Worst Railroad in America—The Late Disaster at Oxford, Miss.—Seven Disasters in One Month—Feeling of the People.

Oxford, Miss., (March 1) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The terrible accident two miles out of Oxford, which resulted in the death of twenty-five persons and the serious wounding of forty more, has excited a profound indignation throughout this portion of the State. [illegible]

[illegible]

Our Government Paying Pensions in Ireland.

In the *Irish Times* (published in Dublin) of February 2, we find the following article:

[illegible]

Bishop Foley.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Measuring of Liquids—Willow Cuttings—Evergreens from the Prairie—Harpoon Hay Forks—Grinding Feed—Feeding Hogs—Scab on Apples—A Honey Extractor Wanted—Good Roads—Bee Keeping—Winter Wheat—Plowing Under Cornstalks—Are the Peaches Killed?—Double Michigan Plows.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 5.

MEASURING OF LIQUIDS.

T. R. S., Centralia: "Do we get full measure when we purchase liquids by gauge measurement?" [illegible]

WILLOW-CUTTINGS, EVERGREEN, AND HARPOON HAY-FORKS.

James Beatty, Lincoln, Dakota Territory.—Willow cuttings should be taken off before the buds swell, if they are to be shipped any distance. [illegible]

GRINDING FEED.

A dozen letters on this subject—all of which must wait a few weeks for answers. [illegible]

FEEDING HOGS.

D. R. S., Batavia, Ill.—"I think in feeding cooked food they should have one feeding a day of dry corn. [illegible]

SCAB ON APPLES.

W. S. Gale, Galesburg, Ill.—"Dr. Hull says that syringing with lime water will prevent the scab, [illegible]

HONEY EXTRACTOR.

J. L. P., Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.—I do not see any advantage in this patent extractor over those having the honey frame revolve inside of the case. [illegible]

A ROAD-GRADER WANTED.

P. Mires, Chebanse, Ill.—The same difficulty occurs in all these graders that you complain of—that they do not make the roads wide enough. [illegible]

GOOD ROADS.

[illegible]

BEE-KEEPING.

J. L., Macon, Ill.—The *American Bee Journal* is published in Washington at $2 a year. [illegible]

WINTER WHEAT.

As a general thing no large amount of this grain is sown in the central part of the State, [illegible]

PLOWING UNDER CORN STALKS.

Z. S., Metamora, Ill.—If you will break down your stalks with a common railroad rail or square piece of timber, and pass a harrow around the lands in the direction of the plow, you can plow them under. [illegible]

ARE PEACHES KILLED?

Fruit Dealer, Chicago.—The late frost, it is supposed, has seriously injured the peach crop in the southern part of the State; but these reports need confirmation. [illegible]

DOUBLE MICHIGAN PLOWS.

Wm. J., Tamaroa.—This plow does most excellent work, but requires too much power to move it. [illegible]

RURAL.

Coal Miners' Strike.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 5.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

La Mountain, the Aeronaut.

John La Mountain, the famous aeronaut, died at South Bend, Ind., on the 14th of February. [illegible]

Death of Dr. McClintock.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

John McClintock, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary, and one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 4th inst., of typhoid fever. [illegible]

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, in advance, the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 4, Current Series, now nearly ready for distribution. [illegible]

	Imports. (Gold values.)	Exports. (Mixed values.)	Re-exports. (Foreign commodities.)
Month ended Oct. 31, 1869	$34,860,695	$43,310,294	$2,857,916
Month ended Oct. 31, 1868	29,187,702	29,333,778	1,868,376
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1869	339,469,418	365,199,741	25,108,585
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Another Fatal Accident from Kerosene.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Two children of Alex. Edmondson were fatally burned at Wethersville, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of the mother.

There is one town in New Hampshire which has its town election one week before the regular State election. This is Newcastle, near Portsmouth, and the result is always looked for with some interest, as indicating the position of parties in the State. Last year the Republicans carried the town by seven majority. On Tuesday last they gained largely, having forty-two majority, and electing all their candidates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Chapped Hands and Faces Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

An Indelible Blemish. [illegible]

[illegible]

Watches and Watch Cases. [illegible]

[illegible]

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

HANLY—In this city, March 6, of typhoid fever, Mary Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Susan Hanly, [illegible]

PUTNAM—In this city, on the 5th inst., [illegible]

MORAN—[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 3, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

300 Packages Assorted Glassware, Crockery, Table Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 8, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Fine Silver-Plated Ware AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 8, at 9½ a. m., a large invoice, consisting of Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, Hats, Hosiery; SPRING CLOTHING—a large and fine assortment; BOOTS and SHOES—Men's, Women's and Children's Wear; CARPETS—50 Rolls Brussels, Wool and Hemp Carpets, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 9 and 10, at 9½ a. m. each day, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Second Spring Trade Sale OF BOOTS & SHOES, AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, On WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 9½ a. m.

Consisting of a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of ALL GRADES and STYLES of SPRING GOODS.

At same time and place, the stock of a Retail Dealer.

The attention of Country Merchants is called to this great opportunity for bargains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST., Will offer AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 9½ a. m.,

Linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Leather Satchels & Travelling Bags, Wool and List Carpets, Mirrors, Plated Ware, 15 New Sewing Machines, in perfect order, and 1 Fire-Proof Safe.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale OF New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble top Tables, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, &c. [illegible] AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at our Rooms, 65 South Wells-st.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. LIPMAN. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 7 and 8, at 9½ a. m. and 7 p. m., balance of FORFEITED PLEDGES, CONSISTING OF Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Clothing, Instruments, &c., All of which will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME. [illegible] Week of THE GREAT WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, AND MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD). MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870, [illegible] DELICATE GROUND. Pauline........MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD). 20 New Sketches, By the GREAT LINGARD. TO CONCLUDE WITH MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE. [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE. MONDAY, MARCH 7, MANNING'S MINSTRELS. Entire change of programme. Everything new. Production of a most laughable sketch, entitled THE EXAMINATION; Or, Scenes at Rush Medical College. [illegible] The Great Original Double Song and Dance, BY BOB HART AND BEN COTTON. Shoo Fly. The Haunted Pawn Shop. African Pulau, &c., &c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Last week of the great characteriser, LEFFINGWELL, Who will appear in T. B. McDonough's new five-act Comedy of The Coming Man. [illegible] Monday, March 14, the Popular Tragedian, Mr. Frank Mayo.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM. FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager. [illegible] VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, [illegible]

FARWELL HALL. Y. M. C. A. JOHN B. GOUGH. Thursday Evening, March 10. "FACT AND FICTION." Friday Evening, March 11. "LONDON." Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Farwell Hall Ticket Office Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FAREWELL, AND LAST OF THE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS OF THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, ASSISTED BY MISS JENNY BUSK. CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Friday Evening, March 11. HISTORICAL HALL, Saturday Evening, March 12. [illegible]

SIX FRENCH LECTURES On prominent French Authors, will be given by PROFESSOR CH. MIEL, At the HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S HALL, on Ontario-st., On Tuesday Evenings, at 8 o'clock, Beginning March 8. Subjects—Corneille, Moliere, Racine, Lafontaine, Bossuet, Madame de Sevigne. Single tickets for the course, $5; tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, $8. To be had at the Bookstores and Music Stores.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office—[illegible]

42 EAST JACKSON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, [illegible]

51 EAST MADISON-ST.—THE VERY BEST OF day boarding at $5 per week.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD rooms, with board, by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

142 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, [illegible]

395 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished parlor and bedroom [illegible]

HUBBARD COURT AND STATE-STS., CORNER—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$1,500 TO LOAN [illegible]

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS [illegible]

$40,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Day and Evening Session Devoted to the Funding Bill in the Senate.

Further Debate on the Georgia Bill in the House.

The Texas Admission Bill Introduced in the Senate.

The House Banking Committee and the Finances.

Holladay Asks for a New Trial Before the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]